THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 85. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE COAL-MINING TROUBLES.

A Cessation of Hostilities.

Items of Pennsylvania News.

Strike at the Lochiel Iron Works.

Kaiser Wilhelm and the Crown Prince.

The Commonwealth Ins. Co. Failure

SCRANTON.

The Situation—Cessation of Hostilities—Particulars of the Sad Accident by which Lieutenant Wenner and Corporal Care were Killed.

The Scranton *Republican* of yesterday has the following:—

Since the days of the war, when Scranton contained a Provost Marshal's office, connected with the history of which are many stirring military incidents, our city has not experienced a more exciting day than on Saturday last. The outrages that had been committed upon the persons and property of quiet and peaceable citizens had been carried by the many busy tongues of those who were ignorant of the true situation of affairs, and called to town thousands of idle spectators who thronged the streets, crowding around the quarters of the military companies, and rushing after each passing squad of soldiers on their way to the different points assigned them. Martial music was heard in every part of the city, while the passing and repassing of aid-de-camps from Major-General Osborne's headquarters and the movements of fully-equipped commanding officers were more in keeping with those stirring war times than with the almost oppressively quiet suspension times that have prevailed throughout this region for the past few months. So high-handed and grossly outrageous were the depredations committed during Thursday and Friday, and so alarming were the threats made of future violence by the perpetrators of these outrages, that our authorities deemed a strong military force necessary for the protection of our citizens, and upon application the Governor at once responded by sending forward Major-General Osborne and a portion of his division, viz.:—The Hazleton Battalion, Major Swank; the 15th Regiment, Colonel O. K. Moore; together with the Thomas Zouaves and the Franklin Zouaves, of this city. These troops arrived during Friday night and Saturday, and were at once detailed for duty at the different coal works where attacks and threats of attack had been made, while others patrolled the streets, acting in conjunction with our civil authorities in the preservation of order.

The presence of such a military force had a salutary effect, and during the day no deeds of violence or attempt at a repetition of outrages were reported. Considering the bitterness of feeling which so many of our hitherto quiet and orderly miners and laborers entertained, apparently engendered by the counsels of evil-disposed persons, and the intense excitement that prevailed among all classes, the day closed quietly upon our disturbed and agitated city. During the night frequent discharges of fire-arms, the continual sounding of the patrolmen's signals, and the occasional outburst of some midnight marauders, were the only symptoms of the occurrence of any unusual event in our midst.

In accordance with an order promulgated by General Osborne, the military organizations, excepting those mentioned, were relieved from duty and ordered to return to their homes, and soon after they took their departure. The remaining troops were ordered to the Driving Park, where they took up their quarters for the night in the fair buildings. They were made as comfortable as soldiers on duty could expect, the city having furnished each with a comfortable blanket and provisions in abundance. From these barracks guards and patrolmen were sent out during the night, after the usual military mode, which movement, under command of Major Swank, was executed with consummate military skill.

Could we close the account of these four days of dark stain upon the history of this long suspension here, it would greatly rejoice our hearts, and relieve us from the necessity of recording the most painful event that has transpired during the progress of these stirring events. Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as the officer of the guard, Lieutenant Miles Wenner, of the Hazleton Zouaves, accompanied by his corporal, William Care, approached the quarters where the guard detail were resting, he gave the order in a loud voice, "Third relief; fall in," when, in the confusion and darkness of the building they occupied, the drowsy men, who, during the early portion of the night, had been led to believe that they would be attacked by the crowds of men who congregated near the grounds, for a moment believed that an assault had been made, and, in the hurry, the musket of one of the men, which hit against a pile of lumber near the door of the building, exploded, the ball hitting Lieutenant Wenner in the bowels, passed through his body, and taking effect in the left breast of Corporal Care, who, at the time, was a few feet behind his comrade.

The alarm spread among the soldiers, and in a few moments the entire command had surrounded their comrades to catch the last expiring breath of their brave corporal and administer to the wants of their beloved lieutenant. Messengers were immediately despatched for medical assistance, and the injured men conveyed to the house of Mr. Frank A. Page, but a few rods from the scene of the accident. Corporal Care lived only twenty minutes, the ball having penetrated the left breast, in the region of the heart. Doctors Squires and Everhart soon arrived, and have since been unremitting in their care of Lieutenant Wenner, but their medical skill is impotent. The leaden missile of death has done its work, and, in all human probability, before this reaches our readers his spirit will have passed "to the God who gave it." The bullet, in its passage through the intestines, carried with it one of the brass buttons of his uniform, the two so lacerating the intestines that the attending physicians declare that he cannot long survive. Lieutenant Miles Wenner is about twenty-two years of age, and lived at Hazleton. He was a moulder by trade, and we understand, was in every respect a worthy and estimable young man. He leaves a father and mother, upon whom this sad intelligence will fall with crushing weight, to mourn his untimely loss.

Corporal Care was also a young and highly respectable man about twenty-two years of age, whose sudden death caused the most intense grief among his comrades, with whom he seemed to be an especial favorite. He was a miner by occupation, and leaves parents who will be overwhelmed with sorrow at this sudden and painful dispensation of Divine Providence.

This sad accident, that has carried mourning into many households of a neighboring locality, is also deeply felt in this place, to whose defense they, at the command of their superiors, came. The friends of these deceased soldiers have the deep and heartfelt sympathy of this entire community.

P. S. Lieutenant Miles Wenner died at 9 o'clock last evening.

THE VICTORS AT HOME.

Speeches by the Emperor William and his Son, the Crown Prince.

During the recent fetes in Berlin numerous addresses were presented to the Emperor and his family. In reply to the address of the Burgomaster of Berlin, the Emperor William spoke as follows:—

You may imagine, gentlemen, with what feelings I am standing before you to-day, on the spot where I took leave of you about eight months ago. Only audacious self-sufficiency could have presumed to foretell the events that have occurred in the interval. It was the will of Providence that such great things should be accomplished by us. Let us acknowledge that we have been instruments in the hands of the Almighty. The army has behaved so gallantly that it can afford to dispense with praise. But I am moved to thank you, gentlemen, for all the people have done for the army. Our warriors were supported by the consciousness that the country was taking care of their families, and that those disabled in war might count upon the active sympathy of their compatriots. As regards the new institutions of Germany and my personal position in the empire, I took the field seeking no advantage for myself, and hardly expecting that we should attain so much as we have. In the short span of life still left me, I will endeavor to develop the seed sown. My successors will see the young tree grow and blossom. The German heart has long yearned for this consummation. The dawn has come at length. Let us strive that the day may be long and fair.

After the speech the King bowed, which the deputations returned, with the usual cheers. They then waited upon the Crown Prince, when the Burgomaster of Berlin, acting as spokesman, addressed his Highness.

THE CROWN PRINCE

then said:—

I thank the representatives of the capital for the eloquent words with which they have greeted me on my return home. I, too, remember 1866, and the day when I had the pleasure of seeing you assembled around me for a similar purpose. The campaign of 1866 was important for Prussia and Germany, inasmuch as it laid the foundation of the unity of the fatherland. The present war, upon which we entered hopefully, it is true, but without anticipating its eventual results, has crowned the work. Equally unprecedented as its course is its reward. Germany is united. The Emperor and the empire are once more realities. The security and power of fatherland have been firmly and, with God's help, permanently established. You have thanked the 3d Army for its share in the war, and with sincere gratification I accept your approbation in the name of my gallant companions in arms. The 3d Army, as well as the entire people, thought it a good omen when we were enabled to strike the first decisive blow in a struggle the prize of which we foresaw might be German unity. From the very outset of this sanguinary combat North and South were united in the army under my command. With double satisfaction I therefore look back upon the days of Weissenburg and Woerth, which first made a tangible reality of this great national desideratum. Our successes could not be obtained without the most melancholy sacrifices. We shall faithfully remember those who have fallen to preserve to us all that we most dearly prize. Those who have been disabled may be sure of our active solicitude, which I hope to be able to manifest on my part, as I did in 1864 and 1866. With you I trust that Providence will permit us, safe from foreign enemies and strong in domestic concord, to reap the fruits sown in this eventful period. May all the blessings of peace be reserved to fatherland. May all sources of civic and political prosperity flow more abundantly than ever. And may our capital derive fresh happiness and wealth from the new life infused by the issue of the war. The people and army will never forget the patriotic behavior of Berlin during this serious struggle. Let me once more thank you for the prompt generosity with which the town and its representatives have seconded our efforts during the war.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS.

Labor Strike at the Lochiel Iron Works.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last evening says:—

We regret to hear that a strike of the men at the Lochiel Iron Works is imminent, and that this large manufactory may be idle for a long time to come in consequence of this unfortunate occurrence. Without knowing the merits of the case, we can only regret the stoppage of our largest manufacturing establishment as an evil and misfortune. Whatever be the causes for this strike it must result in widespread suffering. Many innocent persons will feel the evils, the cause of which they will not know. The women and children of a population which in the West would make a respectable town will be called on to endure penury, it may be, for months. For the operatives have chosen a most inopportune moment for seeking redress for whatever evils, real or imaginary, they complain of.

The unprofitable condition of the iron manufacture now makes it a matter of little moment, in a money view of the case, whether the mill is at work or idle. But to those whose labor produces their income it is never so. And to the trade of our city every strike of magnitude is an unmixed evil which we would always see averted with pleasure and always contemplate with sorrow.

Since the above was written we have learned that the men stopped working at Lochiel this morning.

Fire at Lykens, Pa.

The Upper Dauphin *Register* says:—On Wednesday evening last, about half-past 7 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the steam sash and door factory of Messrs. Douden & Richards. Having no fire apparatus, it was apparent that the factory could not be saved, and efforts were therefore directed to saving the lumber, etc., and to prevent the dwellings on the opposite side of the street from taking fire. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes extended the whole length of the building, and in less than an hour the manufactory, about one hundred feet in length, with all its machinery, tools, and a very large amount of finished work, was entirely destroyed. Douden & Richards estimate their loss at $8000, upon which they have an insurance of $2000 in the Lycoming Mutual and $1000 in the Millersburg Company. A number of cars in a coal train standing on the siding were considerably scorched before sufficient steam could be generated to haul them out of range of the fire.

Distressing Accident.

The *Register* has the following:—

We have just learned of a most distressing accident which happened in Fisherville, F. Fetterhoff, a carpenter's apprentice, was repairing a window on the gable-end of a building, the height of which was considerable, when, losing his hold, he fell to the ground, and striking some material below, dashed out one of his eyes and broke a leg. He is otherwise much bruised and injured, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. He is quite a young man, and had just commenced his apprenticeship.

FAST TIME BY RAIL.

Seventy-four Hours Between New York and New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 7th inst. says:—

Until yesterday New York papers have never come through in less than eighty-eight hours and a half, and therefore New York dates of Monday have not heretofore been received here until the following Friday. The Southern Express Company brought us yesterday before 12 o'clock a copy of the New York *Tribune* of Monday morning, which arrived in this city by the 10·20 A. M. train of the Jackson Railroad. New York papers of Sunday morning were received yesterday by the mail which arrived here on the half-past one A. M. train.

The train on which the Southern Express packages are brought leaves New York, we presume, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and, as the express company can bring New York papers through in the short time of seventy-four hours and a half, the inquiry naturally arises, Why cannot the mails come through just as quick?

We understand it is proposed to shorten up the time by rail between New York and New Orleans to seventy-one hours. It can be done and should be done.

BIRDS OF PREY ON THE WING.

Escape of Notorious Criminals from the Memphis Jail—A Cleverly Put-up Job.

We condense a narrative in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 8th inst. as follows:—

Another jail delivery came off Thursday night at our county jail, the second within two months, but this time a much more serious matter in point of the importance of the prisoners escaping than was the other. It has been the custom of the jail to allow the prisoners to leave their cells at certain hours and take a little exercise through the corridors. Thursday the prisoners were as usual let out to take their exercise, and about 5 o'clock all, it was supposed, were locked up except Forrest Powell, who for some reason has been allowed to remain free until the change of the day and night watches. About 7 o'clock Powell called to the assistant turnkey and told him to come and lock him up, as he wanted to go to bed and did not want to be disturbed. The officer said "all right," and started to the office to get his keys, while Powell turned and walked back in the direction of his cell, which the turnkey supposed he had entered.

Getting the key, the officer went back to Powell's cell, and looking in saw a man with his back turned to the door. He merely said "Is that you, Forrest?" to which the man replied "Yes;" and locking the door he went off. Everything passed off quietly during the night, no unusual noises being heard or anything seen to cause suspicion, until the day-guard made their rounds yesterday morning and found a man named Flynn in Powell's cell, and that Barney Whelan was missing from his. The alarm was at once given, and in a few moments it was found that both Powell and Barney had effected their escape by

CUTTING THROUGH THE WALL

of the dungeon, a small room, only used for the confinement of refractory prisoners. Upon making inquiries as to how the men could have got in this dungeon, it was found that the day previous Mr. Aleck McCulloch, the turnkey, had shown a party of visitors through the jail, and, among other sights, had shown them this dungeon, unlocking it so as to allow them to enter and examine it. It is supposed that Mr. McCulloch after showing them the dungeon merely closed the door and neglected to lock it, an occurrence which must have been noticed by Powell or Barney, or more likely both. Barney is supposed to have watched his chance and slipped into the dungeon unnoticed by any person except Powell. The latter to accomplish his escape was obliged to get some one of the prisoners to agree to lay out, and when the proper time arrived to enter his cell and personate him, as he had no room mate. He picked up Flynn, who has but a short time to stay in jail, as the person to assist him, and that worthy, seeing that no harm could come to him for his share in the transaction, readily assented. After calling the officer Powell slipped down stairs and entered the dungeon in which Barney was hid, while the officer proceeded to his cell and, as he supposed, locked him up. The two men who had so adroitly eluded the vigilance of the officers went immediately to work upon the wall with

A PIECE OF OLD IRON,

which one of them had broken from his bunk, and a case-knife which they had concealed about them. Their labor was crowned with complete success, for they made a large enough break in the wall for them to crawl out at, after which it took but a few minutes to climb upon the wash-house, which adjoins the jail, and from there to scale the wall, and once more be free men, without hindrance from any source. They had

TORN OUT BRICK AND MORTAR

for about two feet square and had carefully pulled all the bricks back in the dungeon, so that the noise of their falling would not cause an alarm. The wall through which they cut is the length of two and a half bricks in thickness, or about twenty-two inches, and the bricks had the appearance of being the hard, blue, kiln-burnt brick, and must have required great force and patience to break through, working in the black darkness as they had to do.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

A Judge Sentencing an Old Schoolmate to be Hanged.

We take the following from the Memphis *Sun's* account of the sentence of the Cuba murderers:—

Judge Flippin then spoke as follows: "Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest eras in my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together, went to the same school, the same church, and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then. Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital crime, and I, as the minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it consistent with my official duties, I 'would that this cup could pass from me.' But I cannot now shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement, and must not, and will not, in the future, though other victims may fall, to avenge a violated law. It is, therefore, the sentence of the court that you be remanded to the county jail of Shelby county, the place from whence you came, to be there securely kept until Friday, the 20th day of May next, when you will be taken by the sheriff of Shelby county, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., within one mile and a half of the courthouse of said county, and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

When Poston was called, both the judge and Poston were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspen leaf, and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was also nearly all the large crowd gathered there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that had existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must indeed have been a sad thing for Judge Flippin to consign to death a playmate of his early boyhood days.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO.

Serious Charges Made.

A meeting of the stockholders of the bankrupt Commonwealth Insurance Company was held this afternoon at Delmonico's, with reference to the affairs of the company. The report of the State Superintendent of Insurance, Mr. Miller, was called for, but was not forthcoming. The report of the committee appointed by the Board of Directors on Monday last to examine the affairs of the company was submitted.

A desultory debate then ensued. It was stated by one stockholder that a check for $1000 had been drawn; that a ticket was put into the drawer to represent it, and remained there for some time, and that finally it was directed to be charged to Mr. Miller. Other checks, it was charged, had been altered—one from $175 to $1175, and one for the adjustment of a law-suit from $485 to $2485, etc.

It was here moved that the secretary of the company be introduced to explain the discrepancies. He did so, and his statement seriously compromised another officer of the company, that his cash was continually short, even to one or two thousand dollars; he was informed that the safe had frequently been opened after he had left the office. He also remarked that those discrepancies would account for his cash being short. It was also resolved, as the sense of the meeting, that the stock should be fixed up, and the affair be taken, if possible, out of the hands of the receiver.—*N. Y. Express, last evening.*

—The deepest excavation in the United States is a copper mine near Lake Superior. It is 1300 feet deep.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rebellion of Paris.

Communist Elections Postponed.

Strength of the Paris Army.

Victories Claimed on Both Sides.

Proclamation of M. Thiers.

The Independence of Hayti.

Opposition to Annexation.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reported Victory of the Nationals.

LONDON, April 11.—The Nationals were attacked at Asnieres, and claim to have gained a victory.

The Supplementary Elections

for the Commune have been adjourned.

The Strength of the Army of Paris

is said to be 200,000.

Torpedoes

have been placed in the avenue of the Grand Army.

Newspapers Suppressed.

The newspapers *Siecle* and *Temps* have been suppressed.

The Versaillists' Victory.

LONDON, April 11.—The Versaillists are completely masters of the situation at Neuilly, but they spare the inhabitants as far as possible from a bombardment.

The Fire of Fort Valerien

is consequently very slow. There was sharp musketry firing yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Manifesto of the League

for the defense of the rights of Paris demands communal liberties, and that Paris shall be guarded by National Guards only.

The *Soir* announces the

Death of Abbe Dutvery

from congestion of the brain.

The village of Chatillon is occupied by

Twelve Thousand Insurgents,

who made a sortie against the plateau in which they were repulsed.

The reported arrest of M. Delescluze is contradicted.

The insurgents are said to have made a

Demand Upon the Church

for a million of francs, and avow that they will kill the Archbishop of Paris if it is not paid.

M. Favre, in a speech to the National Assembly, said that all the powers had expressed

Sympathy with the Government of Versailles

as the only legitimate Government of France. He also stated that the

German Administrator in France,

General Fabrice, had declined the overtures made to him by the Commune, which he believed must shortly succumb to the power of the Government.

The insurgents have taken away plate from the Foreign Office in Paris.

An announcement was made in the Assembly by one of the members of the Government confirmatory of the previous statements as to the

General Re-establishment of Order

in the country, and it was added in regard to Paris that the Government had the most implicit reliance upon the courage and constancy of the army.

M. Thiers issued a

Circular to the Prefects

for the information of the people of France, in which he says:—The status of Paris is unaltered. The insurgents have returned to Asnieres. Our troops have fortified the bridge at Neuilly. Their conduct has been admirable. There has been

An Attempt at Insurrection in Toulouse,

but it has been suppressed. The disarmament of the Nationals at Marseilles proceeds.

Outside of the capital all is tranquillity.

The Government is Satisfied,

and the citizens have given it their confidence.

Forts Vanvres and Issy Shelled.

A despatch from Versailles, dated the 10th, says:—Yesterday Forts Vanvres and Issy were shelled. The insurgents at Chatillon twice attacked our troops and were repulsed.

The Funeral of the Generals Killed

in the battle of Neuilly took place to-day, and was attended by immense crowds.

The *Official Journal* guardedly denies that the National Assembly is in

Favor of a Kingdom

as the form of government for France, but says pointedly that

Napoleonism and Communism

must perish.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 11—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. American securities quiet; U. S. bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¾.

LONDON, April 11.—Refined Petroleum, 16½d.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 7¾@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. New red Western Wheat, 11s.@11s. 6d. for lowest grades No. 2 to highest grades No. 1; red winter, 11s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 5d.

This Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, April 11—1·30 P. M.—American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91½; 10-40s, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 11—1·30 P. M.—California Wheat, 12s. 6d.; red winter, 11s. 11d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 40,000 quarters, of which 27,500 quarters were American. Corn, 33s. 6d. for new. Pork, 76s. Beef, 109s. Lard, 76s.

LONDON, April 11.—Tallow, 42s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Train on the Erie Railroad Burned.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A train of coal and oil cars was burned on the Erie Railway on Sunday. One man was injured. The loss is $50,000.

FROM JAMAICA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Haytien Independence.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 8.—The President of Hayti, since the departure of the San Domingo Commissioners, has received addresses numerously signed from every town and village of the republic, protesting the atttachment of the Haytiens to their nationality and determination to maintain their independence against intrusion from whatever quarter and in whatever manner it may show itself. The addresses breathe the same sentiments against annexation.

The Projected Annexation of San Domingo

has given rise to this agitation. The *Moniteur* says that in the Congress and press of the United States a discussion has taken place in reference to the annexation of the whole island, and adds that so far as Hayti is concerned the Government and people of the United States cannot be too early convinced of the utter impossibility of such an event. The addresses, with signatures, appear in the official papers, but

The President Has Not Made a Reply

to any of them.

The British Flying Squadron

is in sight at Kingston, the Narcissus bearing the flag of Admiral Seymour, with the Immortalite, Polage, Cadmus, and Pylades. They will stay fourteen days at Port Royal.

Cable Laying.

Sir Charles Bright left on the 7th, in the Dacia, for St. Thomas, to begin to lay the windward cable.

The Suffolk is grappling for the lost Porto Rico cable. The weather is favorable for her operations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The storm which on Monday morning was central in Illinois, with heavy rain on the lake and State of Michigan, and snow or rain in the Northwest, after moving eastward slowly, has rapidly advanced to the northeast and is now central on Lake Huron, with clearing-up weather south and west of that region, and cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Threatening weather has been experienced on the Gulf, and cloudy weather in the Southern States. Cold, northwesterly winds are prevailing from Arkansas northwards. No reports have been received from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast stations.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the storm will move northeastward into Canada, with threatening weather and very light rains from North Carolina to Lake Ontario and eastward. Clearing-up weather, with cool westerly winds, is probable until Wednesday morning in the Ohio Valley and the Northwest; partially cloudy weather in the Southern and Gulf States.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Cotton dull; low middling nominally 13¼@13½c. Flour firm and the market rather favors sellers. Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat quiet and steady; choice and fancy white, $2@2·05; fair to prime, $1·90@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·05; fair to good, $1·85@1·75; common at $1·80@1·85; Ohio and Indiana, $1·80@1·85; Pennsylvania, $1·85@1·90. Corn—White Southern dull at 81c.; yellow Southern closed dull at 79c. offered and 81c. asked. Oats steady at 63@65c. Mess Pork weak at $21·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 8¼c.; rib sides, 10¼c.; clear rib, 11¼c. Hams, 17@17½c. Lard quiet at 12¼c. Whisky quiet at 91½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Stocks strong and active. Money firm at 7 per cent. Gold dull, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 112¼; do. 1865, do. 112¾; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1867, 111¾; do. 1868, 111¾; Canton Co., 82; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 96¼; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 103½; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 102¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Western Union Telegraph, 58½.

SHAD.

Fishermen Report Them Scarce—How to Preserve Their Numbers.

The Chester *Republican* says:—

The gill-net men complain of the scarcity of shad in the Delaware bay and river. Some of our most industrious and best fishermen, who have been engaged in the business for the past three weeks, report that they have not paid expenses. Already a mouth of the season has passed, and the prospect for the future, they say, is not at all flattering. Rock-fish are also scarce, but few having been taken. The law of New Jersey, recently enacted at the suggestion of the shore-net men, is not calculated, in their opinion, to preserve the shad.

The fishermen in that State, after the conclusion of the season, fit out what are called "summer nets," for the purpose of catching rock and perch. These nets, having small meshes, bring ashore, in the months of July and August, large quantities of young shad, from three to five inches in length, which, being extremely delicate, die before they are handled. This method of fishing, it is said, destroys the young brood, and hence the scarcity of this species of fish, which is becoming less plentiful every year. They are anxious that a law should be enacted by the Legislature of our State limiting the season of fishing with gill and shore nets to the first of June in each year, as after that time shad have spawned, and they are soft and unfit for use.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

Presentation of a Painting—Art Collection.

At Swarthmore College, on the 1st instant, a fine copy of Benjamin West's painting of Penn's Treaty with the Indians was formally presented to the college. Jonathan Thorne, a prominent and wealthy Friend of New York, was the donor. He had seen and greatly admired the original, in the splendid collection of Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Philadelphia, and ineffectually sought to purchase it, Mr. Harrison declining to part with it. He, however, kindly permitted Friend Thorne to have a copy made of it, which was appropriated as stated. The picture was presented on behalf of the donor by George Truman, and received for the college by Professor Magill. Lucretia Mott, who was present, spoke briefly in her usual felicitous manner. A number of persons interested were present from Philadelphia and elsewhere. A number of works of art have already been given to the college, and in the directors' room there are handsome busts of Elias and Lucretia Mott, and a portrait of Samuel Willets, of New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Barnholdt Miller pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a coat from a shop. He was caught in the act, and of course couldn't well deny it.

Henry Jones was convicted of indecent conduct in the State House steeple, where ladies were frequently going up and down. The bell-ringer saw Jones doing this, and at once took him in charge to make an example of him. His excuse was that he was drunk.

Annie Resin, colored, was acquitted of the charge of stealing a shawl and blanket.

John Riddell and Michael Dougherty were acquitted of the charge of entering a store with intent to steal.

Catharine O'Connor was convicted of the charge of indecent conduct in the streets.

Charles Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Charles St. Clair and Thomas Brown, colored, were convicted of receiving and selling a quantity of silver tableware that was stolen from the house of Mr. Charles R. Webb, No. 518 South Eighth street, on the night of March 24th last. They were convicted yesterday of a similar charge.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, April 11, 1871.

The weekly bank statement contains but one item of interest to the public, and that is the increase in deposits for the week, amounting to $541,209. In specie and legal-tenders there is a slight falling off, and the loans are less by $68,276, but the business of the week, as reflected in the clearings, is higher by $311,648, indicating, in connection with the large increase of the preceding week, quite an active market. There is an active demand for loans again to-day, and rates are steady, with a slight upward tendency in call loans; 5½@6½ per cent. is the range on prime collaterals, and 7@8 per cent. on good business paper.

Gold is somewhat unsettled, but the constant fluctuations take a very limited range. All the New York sales are reported at 110¼@110⅝.

Government bonds are active and prices tend steadily upward. There is another advance this morning of ⅜@⅝.

The stock market continues excited and prices were very strong. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, first series, at 105, and City 6s at 101⅝ for the new bonds.

Reading was very active, selling largely from 54⅛@54 3-16, closing at the latter. Pennsylvania was in demand, and sold largely at 63¾@64, the latter b. o. Oil Creek and Allegheny changed hands at 50⅝; Minehill at 51½; Camden and Amboy at 117¾, and Catawissa common at 17. 45 was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares and the balance of the list were steady but inactive. 36¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation and 17¾ for Schuylkill preferred.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 10, 1871.—Jay Cooke & Co.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions have been received this day from national banks:—

Niagara Co. National Bank,		Lockport, N. Y.	$61,000
First	"	Flint, Mich.	60,000
Lake	"	Wolfborough, N. H.	56,000
First	"	Rockville, Conn.	75,000
"	"	Chester, Pa.	50,000
Stafford	"	Dover, N. H.	16,500
First	"	Brownsville, Pa.	50,000

Total subscriptions to date, $56,018,300.

Very respectfully,

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Office.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$14000 City 6s, New.		718 sh Reading R.	54⅛
6s.	101⅛	42 do.	54⅛
$3000 Cam & 6s '75..	95	100 do.	s60. 54
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	96	200 do.	b10. 54⅜
$14000 Pa R gen m bs		500 do.	b30. 54
reg.	93	600 do.	s60. 54
$1000 C & A 6s 89.	93	300 do.	54⅜
72 sh Penna R.	63¾	100 do.	b30. 54⅜
237 do.	63¾	300 do.	54⅜
500 do.	b60. 64	200 do.	s10. 54 3-16
400 do.	s60. 63¾	18 sh O C & A R.	50¾
22 sh Mech Bk.	32¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@111¾; do. 1867, do. 111¾@111¾; do. 1868, do. 111¾@112; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¼@115½; Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 84¼@84¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 95⅞@96½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds 74@74¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 street, report the following quotations:—1881, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 1868, 111¾@112; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; @110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curr'c

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	11·42 A
10·20 "	110¾	11·50
10·35 "	110¾	12·20 P.
10·37 "	110⅝	12·27 "

Philadelphia Trade R

TUESDAY, April 11.—Bark is dull at No. 1 Quercitron.

There is a fair demand for Flour from trade at yesterday's quotations, but shipp operating to any extent. Sales of 2300 bar cluding superfine at $5@5·50; extras, $6·25; Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania do. do., $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do., $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands, $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5·75.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat. Sales of 3800 bushels Ohio red at $1·64@1·65; 2400 bushels Pennsylvania amber at $1·66; 600 bushels Michigan amber at $1·73; and 1600 bushels do. white at $1·85. Rye is nominal. Corn is very quiet and prices favor buyers; sales of yellow at 78@80c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 75@77c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western, Pennsylvania, and Southern at 68@69c.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is quiet; 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92@92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....76

SUN RISES..... 5·28 MOON SETS..... 0·43
SUN SETS..... 6·34 HIGH WATER..... 6·29

(*By Cable.*)

LONDON, April 11.—The steamship Calabria, from New York, touched at Queenstown on Sunday, and arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

Steamship Nevada, from New York, touched at Queenstown on Monday, and proceeded.

Steamship Abyssinia, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska, from Liverpool, and Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Savannah, Scaife, Montevideo via St. Marys, Geo., Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Whitbank, 70 hours from Savannah, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 9th inst., at noon, 40 miles N. E. by E. of Frying Pan Shoals, spoke steamship Juniata, hence for Havana.

Steamer Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Ann E. Glover, Terry, 6 days from Savannah, with old railroad iron to A. Whitney & Sons—vessel to Haslam, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, from Washington, N. C., with lumber to Watson, Malone & Sons.

Schr A. M. Bailey, Harris, from James River, with lumber to Taylor & Betz.

Schr G. S. Courtney, Lane, from Tuckerton, with guano.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Jackson, hence, at New Orleans yesterday.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 10 A. M. to-day, for Hoboken.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 10.—5 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

John E. Dunham, with lumber, and S. B. Pomroy, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 10.—The following barges left in tow at noon to-day, eastward:—G. C. Gere, Ida Bornia, Fall Brook, Edwin Mead, Princess, W. T. Hamilton, J. H. Vedder, R. Smith, American Union, James Upton, and City of Boston, all with coal for New York.

Estelle, with coal, for Philadelphia.

The following leave in tow to-night:—W. Harden, B. Van Vliet, Ella, A. Allison, W. Norman, Amelia, A. J. Taylor, and W. Walker, all with coal, for New York.

San Jacinto, with coal, for Wilmington.

P. H. Clinton, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE MINERS' RIOT.

From the N. Y. World.

The pitiful story which our special correspondent from the mining regions tells needs little comment. The assault of the idle miners upon the working miners was undoubtedly a brutal thing. But though the men who committed it may have been brutes, in the sense of being ignorant men who had never been taught or trained to control their passions, it is not at all to be supposed that they were fiends. A feeling, although it has found bloody if not fatal expression, which extends through a large class of persons and a large tract of territory is by no means to be lightly dismissed upon the easy hypothesis of a homicidal mania. These men had a real grievance. They were not maniacs. They were not drunkards. In fact, their demeanor since the beginning of the "strike" of which they are accused, but which it should not be forgotten was a strike of their employers against them, and not a strike of themselves against their employers, has proved, according to hostile as well as friendly testimony, a degree of self-control highly creditable to them and not at all frequent among men of their sort and condition. In the face of these facts it behooves us to inquire what their real grievance was, with a view of redressing it.

It has been the luck or the skill of the coal operators to put the blame of every sudden increase in the price of coal upon the shoulders of the miners. The extent and the suddenness of the recent rise in the price of that product has instituted inquiries and induced revelations which will make that pretense forever hereafter impossible. The difference between the highest rate demanded by the miners and the lowest rate accorded by the employers does not amount to a difference of half a dollar a ton in the price of coal to the consumer. When we see the evident endeavor of the great coal operators to stop the production of coal, coincidently with the endeavor of the great coal carriers to raise the freight of coal, it needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us that the two classes are acting in collusion. But when we find that the great coal-mining companies are identical with the great coal-carrying companies the surmise becomes a certainty. The great operators reduced the wages of their men, not because the price which the men were receiving was too great for their work, but because the operators meant to stop the production of coal at any price. They reckoned upon and instigated the strike of which they made a pretence of complaining. They deliberately took the bread out of the mouths of the poor laborers of Pennsylvania, and kept the coal out of the stoves of the poor laborers of New York, for the sake of filling fuller their own plethoric pockets. If coal mining and coal carrying had been a free trade, a "corner" in coal would have been impossible. Because it has been a monopoly or a "tripoly" of great corporations, the corner was effected.

It is not to be expected that the miners to whom this was a question, not of profit and loss, but of welfare and starvation, of life and death, should regard this operation, begun under such auspices and from such motives, with a friendly eye. But it is admitted that they abstained from violence until not only men had been taken on to work when they were excluded from work, but until the last hope of legislative redress had disappeared. Then they came out, confounding, as was natural enough to such men in such circumstances, the men who really took the bread out of their mouths with the men who palpably took the bread out of their mouths, and assaulted these latter. The damage to life and limb was a small thing. But the feeling which it betokened was not a small thing. It behooves the monopolists in coal, and the Legislature whose function it is to take care when it bestows an exclusive privilege that that privilege shall not be abused to the detriment of multitudes of men, to take this slight but still significant warning lest a worse thing happen to them. The narrow parsimony which, by neglecting to provide a necessary outlet, smothered 108 miners to death like rats in a hole at Avondale, is but another phase of the same reckless greed which has caused uncounted suffering for many months among all the thousands of miners in the Susquehanna Valley. The turbulence of rude and ignorant men is to be put down at all hazards and under terrible penalties to society. But the grasping greed of shrewd and calculating men, intrusted by law with boundless power, is to be controlled by law under penalties to society still greater.

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN 1872.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, told some good plain truths about the Democrats on Saturday night, in a speech which we republished yesterday. It is well known that a section of the Democratic party at the North is very anxious to impress on the minds of its allies at the South the necessity of practising a little dissimulation at the present moment. The advice amounts to this:—"Whatever may be your real wishes or opinions, disguise them until we get into power. If you make your demands just now you may scare the people, and so ruin everything." A few Democrats go a step further than this, and tell their Southern friends that they ought to accept the situation as they find it. They forget that this is asking the South to give up the only political principle which seems to be valued at a pin's point by the people. The Southern press has of late assumed a bolder tone than at any period since the close of the war. The quotations we have recently made from those journals will convince anybody who reads them that the Southern Democrats, as a rule, are not disposed to regard any "issues" as "dead." They are firmly persuaded, with Jefferson Davis, that the "lost cause" is only temporarily lost. The Montgomery *Mail* insists that the "fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are revolutionary, null, and void," and it points out that when these amendments are are subverted, "the structure of negro supremacy founded upon them must necessarily fall with them." Again, the writer says:—"Although we leave our ultimate object in the background for a season, it shall nevertheless be kept duly alive." Sentiments of the same kind appear in numerous other journals. They leave no room for doubt with regard to the predominant principle of Southern politics.

Senator Morton is therefore fully justified in asserting that the Southern people would disfranchise the negro in sixty days if the Democrats were restored to power. It would be much more agreeable to believe that Senator Morton is mistaken, but the Southern Democrats are too outspoken to admit of any question on the subject. It is therefore useless to say that the next Presidential election will be conducted without any reference to the war, or the measures growing out of it. Republicans would be very glad if it could be so, but, misled by the Democratic success in New Hampshire, the Southern people are showing their hands a little too freely, and it is quite evident that we shall have to meet them on their own ground. At the same time, we cannot agree with Senator Morton in his recent remark that none but "war issues" are likely to be thought of in the Presidential canvass. The people at large expect from us a progressive policy. To secure what we have already gained is an important work, but it is not the only work waiting to be done. There must be greater wisdom shown in managing the national finances. Imposts which produce little money and a great deal of irritation—such as the income tax—must be got rid of, and the Republicans must show that they are in earnest in identifying themselves with the great cause of political reform as against political corruption. The Democrats will give them plenty of opportunities. The Presidential canvass is to be conducted on their parts with a wild disregard of all considerations save the single one of coming off victorious. It would probably be impossible, and is certainly undesirable, for the Republicans to spend one-half as much money on the election as the Democrats are prepared to spend. Our strength will consist in gaining the respect and confidence of the people by waging warfare against the very tactics which our opponents will rely upon for gaining success.

A very large part of the money to be spent by the Democrats will come from New York. Arrangements are already made for collecting it. The "Viaduct bill" signed on Wednesday last by the Governor—as we predicted it would be—will place millions as the disposal of the Tammany clique. The money which appears in the bill itself is a "flea-bite" compared with the amount which it enables Governor Hoffman's proprietors to raise under its provisions. Those who are familiar with the subject estimate the sum which can be made under this one bill at so very large a figure that if we mentioned it the general public would suspect us of exaggeration. They will find out all about it by and by. In the meanwhile, they may safely take our word for it that the "Viaduct bill" is one of the fattest and richest jobs ever forced through a corrupt Legislature by the Tammany crew. Now, a part of the plunder will undoubtedly stick to the fingers of the men who "run the machine;" but they intend to put something aside for the Presidential election. New York is like a gold mine to the ring—people are pretty well off, and as a general thing they would rather pay any amount of taxes than "make a fuss," or put themselves to any inconvenience. That is why they have seen thirty millions added to the city and county debt this very year without a murmur. "Mr. Tweed's Legislature," as his own hired organs have the impudence to call it, never feathered the nests of its masters better than it has done this session.

Tammany, then, will unquestionably have the longest purse, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the contest can be settled by that circumstance alone. The Tammany chiefs judge of the whole people by the standard of political morality in New York. They think that it is simply impossible for any man to refuse a bribe when it is offered to him. Connecticut ought to have taught them a lesson, but the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing and forget nothing. We can make tolerably certain of beating them by going before the country with wise, liberal, and progressive measures. No doubt some discouraging circumstances surround us. The party is a good deal divided—most parties are which have held power for a long period unchecked. In this State and in some others there are feuds going on which exhibit in a striking manner the mean and ignoble side of political life, if that were anything new in the world. Experience, however, shows that all this sort of cut-and-thrust business counts for very little in the presence of a really great crisis. The people will, as usual, be wiser than those who fancy they lead them. Let Southern Democrats go on vaporing in their present fashion, and Northern ones tie themselves a little faster to the skirts of Tammany, and the quarrels of local politicians will be swept away like chaff before the wind. A tempest in a teapot may attract attention in quiet times, but when the real storm comes nobody thinks of looking at it.

CAUCUS IN CONGRESS.

From Every Saturday.

We do not now dispute that caucus has a legitimate field of operation, though it is to be noted that the caucus system is yearly growing weaker as an element in political affairs. Certain proceedings in Congress during the last four or five weeks move us to call attention to its abuses and unwarrantable assumptions. This abuse and assumption is twofold in aim and character:—First, there are wrong-doing and prejudice to the public welfare in bringing matters before a caucus for decision; and, second, there is an infringement of private right and a tresspass on national policy in the attempt to legislate under the decree of a caucus majority.

Take the case of Mr. Sumner as an illustration. Here is a citizen of the highest public standing, whose Republicanism no sensible man has ever questioned, and whose whole life has been devoted to the largest ideals of American statesmanship. What may be called his personal policy has frequently been criticized—we ourselves have spoken of it with entire candor—but everybody admits that his service as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been wise, prudent, and far-seeing, while his experience and knowledge rendered him pre-eminently fit for continuance in the position he had so long adorned and dignified. As against him, we do not believe the Senate yet so debased that even one-quarter of its members would have voted for Simon Cameron if entirely free to exercise their own will and preference. Twenty-six of them, for reasons it is not now necessary to discuss, voted in caucus to depose Mr. Sumner, and, of all men, put Mr. Cameron in his place; and by a vigorous use of the party whip this decree of caucus against all protest and pleading of individuals and the country at large was ratified. But it is to be noted that less than a majority of the Republican members of the body made this decree, so that even on mere party grounds its ratification cannot be defended. More than that, it is expressly provided that "the Senate shall appoint its standing committees,"—the Senate, observe; not a caucus, nor even a majority of the dominant party, but the Senate itself in its entirety. Here then was a flagrant and indefensible abuse perpetrated in the name of a caucus.

The indictment against this contrivance of politicians should, however, be put on stronger grounds than those directly relating to individuals. The House at the present spring session passed various bills, among which were those abrogating the tariff duties on coal and salt. These are measures of the first importance to certain portions of the country. The majority of a Senate caucus decrees that they shall go over to next winter for consideration. This is a gross abuse of caucus. If a majority of the Senate in open session votes to postpone action on a pending bill, whatever censure may be passed upon persons for their votes, no just ground of complaint can lie against the Senate as a whole for the exercise of its plain right. But here is a denial of action by a mere majority of a caucus majority. The majority of a House caucus declares for a certain bill to suppress Ku-klux outrages, and the member who drew it and had it in charge attempted to bully and dragoon it through the House on the dictum of this caucus majority. Fortunately, several prominent members revolted, and a vote showed that a majority of the Republicans themselves were opposed to the measure. These attempts to define the form and limits of legislation by caucus majorities are not merely unwise from a party point of view; they are violative of public polity, for the reason that every citizen has a right he never surrenders to see how his representatives in Congress vote, and to learn, if he chooses to read, the ground or argument on which votes are based, should any be presented.

It is high time for all rational men to protest against the abuses of caucus to which we thus briefly call attention. The Republican party, now in power, does not consist of 225 Senators and Representatives at Washington: it is to be found among the forty millions of people at home who elected these gentlemen to the seats they occupy. This party has a right to witness the official career of the persons to whom it has temporarily delegated its voice and power. Moreover, all citizens, whatever their party affiliations, are equally interested in the legislation of Congress. Free speech and free votes are the safeguard of the Republic. This despotism of caucus is at war with the very life of our institutions, in that it transfers power from the majority of bodies constitutionally chosen to make laws under the oversight of all the people, to bodies unknown by the Constitution, meeting in secret chambers, declaring their votes behind closed doors, and assuming to bind the action and stifle the conscience of individuals.

THE QUARRELS AND CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"I didn't think," remarked Mr. Boffin, at the end of the first evening's entertainment with the *Decline and Fall Off the Rooshan Empire*, "there was so many scarers in print; but I'm in for it now." Something like this, we suspect, is the reflection alike of the Hon. A. Oakey Hall and Mr. Edward I. Sears, LL.D., when these eminent men contemplate the row into which they have got themselves anent Mr. Sweeny and the Central Park. Mr. Hall is pretty well known, at least by name, to the civilized races of the earth. Mr. Sears is perhaps in need of an introduction. We are given to understand that he is from Ireland. Probably his ancestors were kings of that country. Like Mr. Hall, and also like Mr. Silas Wegg, he is a literary man, and all print is open to him. You couldn't show him the piece of English print that he wouldn't be equal to collaring and throwing on the spot. He is the editor and proprietor of a periodical called the *National Quarterly Review*, to which "Mr. Charles O'Conor," the "Hon. Nelson J. Waterbury," "Major-General Dix," and probably some other persons, are subscribers. Mr. Sears alludes to his friendship for Mr. O'Conor, who once invited him to Washington Heights; for Chancellor Ferris, who loaded him with invitations and honorary degrees; for Mr. August Belmont, who sent him some money "not more than four days ago;" and for other distinguished citizens, in a style which has not been equalled since Captain Costigan discoursed of his convivial intimacies with the Prince Regent and the Duke of Kent. Mr. Sears knows all about Shakespeare, Horace, Cardinal Mazarin, Samuel Johnson, and General Ingalls. And yet with such a man Mayor Hall has ventured to get into trouble. This was the way of it:—

Mr. Sears, with that acuteness characteristic of great men, saw that his *Review*, coming out only four times a year and having no particular circulation, was an excellent medium for corporation advertising. He wrote, therefore, a long letter to the Mayor, setting forth his claims, and asking for a job of work; and though he did not, as it seems, get a favorable reply, he put in some advertisements at a venture, without waiting for authority. By a curious coincidence, just about the time that he wanted his bill for this job approved, he was urgently requested, in the name of the Mayor, to notice a highly laudatory biography of the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, published in a weekly paper. Mr. Sears did not comply with this request, and by another curious coincidence his bill was *not* approved. A later number of the review contained an allusion to the Mayor, leaving it apparently uncertain whether Mr. Sears regarded that functionary as a "villain" or just the reverse; and by a third coincidence, more extraordinary than either of the others, the bill was thereupon approved immediately. Encouraged by the result of this engagement, Mr. Sears now printed the ordinances of the Central Park, and sent in a bill of $312·50, which was promptly repudiated. It was his turn to have a coincidence now, and accordingly the *Review* opened upon the management of the park with a furious article, showing that the place was going to ruin, and that Peter B. Sweeny was chopping down trees more recklessly than the youthful Washington. Then Mr. Hall and Mr. Sears published each other's private letters, and told all the little facts which we have just narrated.

But before this lamentable affair reached the point of open war, a curious incident is said to have occurred, whose significance has yet to be explained. The number containing the Central Park article was printing when Mr. Sears tells us he was surprised by a visit from no less a person than Mr. David Dudley Field. Mr. Field proposed to buy the *Review*. At this offer Mr. Sears was astonished, for the reason that he never had offered to sell—and probably for another reason also, which prudence forbids him to mention. Mr. Field was inquisitive respecting the contents of the forthcoming number, and especially interested in knowing what was to be said about the Park. The negotiations for purchase, however, seem to have fallen through, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeny's annihilation came off at the appointed time.

Now Mr. David Dudley Field is a shrewd man, and a rich man; but we can hardly believe that he formed the daring design of buying out the *National Quarterly Review* as a commercial speculation. It is not likely that he wanted an organ through which to answer General Barlow, because he has the *Tribune*, which prints all his communications gratis, and gives a first-rate editorial notice of them besides. Mr. Field's client, Colonel Fisk, has bought up nearly everything big, including an opera house, a theatre, a line of steamers, a few railroads, a regiment of militia, some judges, two Legislatures, and a firm of lawyers; but he is not a literary man, and a quarterly review would be out of his line. We can think of but one other explanation:—Is it possible that among the duties of the leading counsel of the Erie Railway Company is the suppression of all "literary" men who attack the Tammany Ring?

MR. DOUGLASS' VIEWS.

From the Washington National Era.

Mr. Frederick Douglass is represented, by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, as being warmly in favor of the annexation of Santo Domingo. Mr. Douglass has an undoubted right to entertain such views as he pleases, and also an undoubted right to express them whenever and wherever he sees fit. It may be true also that the Dominicans are a far superior people to the Haytiens, and that the Government of Hayti, claiming to be a republic, is a despotism of the most oppressive character. We have no disposition to underrate the extent of Mr. Douglass' observations nor the accuracy of his conclusions. The latter are entitled to weight with the country, on account of the high character of him who has formed them, and the opportunities he has had to arrive at them.

And yet, if Mr. Douglass is correctly reported, he goes outside of his legitimate duty when he asserts that "if Mr. Sumner shall persevere in his present policy, I shall consider his opposition factious, and regard him as the worst foe the colored race has on this continent." There is much of dogmatism in this assertion, and we have little doubt but that the correspondent has drawn upon his imagination for a good portion of it. Mr. Sumner's opportunities for collecting correct information have been quite as abundant as those of Mr. Douglass. It does not follow that personal inspection is always the best means of arriving at just conclusions. The study of abundant documents of an official, ethnological, geographical, and political character may furnish full as accurate data, upon which to rely, as a personal visit, necessarily hurried and incomplete. That Mr. Sumner has given the subject upon which he speaks the fullest investigation, we presume Mr. Douglass will not himself deny. Softly and fairly then, Mr. Douglass, when you traverse opinions with such an old friend as Mr. Sumner.

Of course Mr. Douglass has given vent to no such spiteful declamation as that contained in the stigma affixed to Mr. Sumner as "the worst foe the colored race has on this continent." No one knows better than Mr Douglass how earnest and faithful have been the efforts of the Senator in behalf of that race; how he has always been in the fore front of the battle for popular rights; how he has ever been the acknowledged champion of the oppressed and down-trodden. Mr. Douglass cannot afford thus to vituperate Mr. Sumner because he chances to hold views different from his own, and we do not believe he has done so. Frederick Douglass is too sensible, too logical, and too self-contained thus to indulge in an outburst of passion. We shall be greatly disappointed if this statement is not corrected.

But, if he has thus given expression to his feelings, he seems to have lost sight of the true nature of Mr. Sumner's argument. That argument does not depend for its effectiveness upon the social or governmental conditions of the people of Hayti or Santo Domingo. The former may be a despotism of the blackest dye, and yet Mr. Sumner's indictment is unassailed. Hayti, at least, is a power friendly to us and inoffensive to us. Our wrong is not dependent upon her status. Our ships of war had no business to menace her, were she under the sway of a Bomba. Mr. Douglass, or, as is more likely, the correspondent of the *Times*, seems to have overlooked this flaw in the arraignment of Mr. Sumner; but it is crushing to the issue made. On the whole, we do not think that Mr. Sumner's enemies are to gain any new laurels by this new mode of attack.—*Syracuse Daily Standard.*

We have never had but one opinion of Senator Sumner, and that opinion is, that he is an honest man and sincerely devoted to the cause of justice and to the welfare of his fellow-men. We have never thought him anything else. He has ever been our friend and the friend of our despised race. We have thought him such even in opposition to the annexation of Santo Domingo. Nevertheless, we cannot but consider his opposition to that measure unfortunate and injurious to that part of the colored race who live in Santo Domingo, and, practically, a great calamity to the colored race in the United States. First, because it tends to the division, defeat, and distraction of the Republican party; and, secondly, because it is an encouragement to the idea that no additions to the colored race are to be made in this country. By his manner of speech and by his position, he is most effectively playing into the hands of the Democratic party, and thus serving to strengthen the worst enemies the colored man has. His wise and statesman-like course in the past has given him a hold on the American people which makes his present attitude doubly effective for evil. The fact that Senator Sumner denounces the President of the United States as a pattern of violence and chief of the worst class of murderers and assassins, will be enough with some men to induce the belief that President Grant, even if not guilty to the full extent of these denunciations is, to say the least, a very bad man, and no longer worthy of the love and confidence of the American people. Even a bad man may sometimes mislead the public mind; but when a good man does wrong, and persists in that wrong, his very goodness and character become elements of power in the interest of evil. Hence we say, and have said before, considering the glorious record of Senator Sumner, he is to-day practically (not intentionally) the most dangerous and the most effective power now arrayed against what we consider the cause of our race. Whatever else may be said of the Republican party and of General Grant, they are now the only visible hope of the colored race in the United States. Outside of these we she no power that is likely to stand between the country and rebellion, between the negro and murder, which is even now revelling in loyal blood, and rendering the constitutional guarantees which Mr. Sumner did so much to frame null and void. We feel strongly, and speak strongly, but none too strongly. The same principles that have made us devoted to Mr. Sumner, and to follow him with unhesitating step in the past, now make us cry out against his present alarming position.

We do this, however, in no malignant spirit, nor without hope that Mr. Sumner, when all the facts are before him, will change his course. It would not be like Senator Sumner to persist in any course he sees to be wrong. He is great and knows his greatness, but he does not claim to be infallible. He knows the members of the Santo Domingo Commission, and knows that they are intelligent, faithful, and honest men, and that they are incapable of framing a report merely to suit the wishes of General Grant. To say that he will respect their testimony is simply to accord to him common honesty. To say less of him would be to accuse him of downright madness, malignity, or dishonesty. No such things can or ought to be said of him.

We have said so much partly to set ourselves right before the public and partly because we respect the spirit of the Syracuse *Standard*, which only does us justice in doubting that we could have dealt in the bald and unqualified denunciation of Mr. Sumner attributed to us in other quarters. We are not in the habit of dealing in violent denunciation against anybody, certainly not against one whom we have loved and honored during more than twenty years. We speak of him in sorrow, not in anger, and not because we love him less, but the cause of humanity more, which, for the time being, and in his present attitude, he is more effectually striking down than any other man in the United States.

The Bayards, the Blairs, and the Thurmans wield no such thunder as this man. They are the open enemies of the present administration and of the Republican party, and the country understands them. They are the friends of the late rebels and traitors, and would gladly overthrow the constitutional and legal guarantees of justice and liberty won by the blood and valor of loyal men. We say the country knows these men, and knows just what value to attach to their arraignment of the Republican administration and of General Grant. But Mr. Sumner is quite another man, and has quite another history, and holds an entirely different place in the confidence and affection of the American people. When he unites with them to assail the present administration he places himself in the worst political company known to the country, and his cause must be unquestionably good, or he must stand condemned with the men whose company he has strangely sought, and whose plaudits seem now most welcome to his ear and heart. One would think that the fact that these men praise him would lead him to suspect the soundness of his present views and the wisdom of his present course. We repeat the hope that the report of the Commission of Inquiry, partly if not wholly composed of his personal friends, will convince him and set him all right in action and position, as he is in heart and integrity of purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes. J. W. McALLISTER, 4 4 11t Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 2 28 tuthsém

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS
From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the
Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BURKE, Minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the fourth and final account of JOHN GEGAN, Guardian of THOMAS B., TERESA, and JOHN BURKE, minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 4 tuths3t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.
Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.
CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY
ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.
COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.
The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.
TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.
INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.
The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
G. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmwf

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.
OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmwf

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Elwood Everett was yesterday bound over to answer for conspiracy in a plot to undermine the character of his brother's wife in order to furnish his brother grounds for a divorce suit.

—The thermometer was 78 degrees at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

—Lieutenant McGuffin found it necessary to shoot a young man named Horace Palmer, at Eighth and Race, on Saturday night, for interfering with him in making an arrest.

—General William H. Ent has been selected as the orator of the day on which the Pennsylvania Reserves hold their celebration.

—Charles Kane, a pickpocket, escaped from the dilapidated and imperfect cell in the Germantown Station House on Sunday night.

—The contractor engaged to clean the district below South street, and between the two rivers, has so far neglected his duty that the Board of Health has decided to annul the contract and give the work to another party.

—John L. Campbell, Professor in the Wabash University, Indiana, has been appointed by the Governor of that State as commissioner to represent Indiana in the centennial celebration in this city. The alternate of Professor Campbell is David M. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Yesterday afternoon the Athletics, upon their new grounds, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, vanquished a picked nine of strong players by a score of 19 to 9. The accommodations for the scorers and reporters were of the most miserable description.

—Policeman McFlynn was shot in the arm while making an arrest last night at Fifth and Girard avenue.

—On Thursday the public squares will be opened.

—The Philadelphia Society for Employment and Instruction of the Poor report that during the last year the institution, No. 718 Catharine street, furnished 2980 night lodgings, 5960 meals, 1919 baths, and 1142 persons have been given meals at the door. Most of our prominent drug-houses have made donation of drugs to the dispensary. The following are the officers of the society:—

President—David Scull.

Vice-President—John Kelley and Israel H. Johnson.

Recording Secretary—Coleman L. Nicholson.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles P. Perot.

Treasurer—Wistar Morris.

Domestic Affairs.

—A finer harvest is in prospect in Northern Kansas than was ever known.

—A grand Masonic reception and banquet was given to Earl de Grey in Washington last evening.

—An attempt was made yesterday near Scranton to murder a coal operator by two men, supposed to be miners.

—Pittsburg is now in direct communication with Baltimore, the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad having been completed yesterday.

—It was announced in the United States Supreme Court yesterday that arguments re-opening the legal tender decision will be heard on the 12th inst.

—An error has been discovered in the return of votes in a Connecticut district, by which a hundred more votes were returned for Governor English than should have been. The matter is to be investigated.

—To-day the Spanish-American Conference is to meet at the Department of State to sign the armistice between Spain and the Pacific republics. It is thought that the armistice is the prelude of a speedy conclusion of peace.

—At a meeting of coal miners at Hyde Park yesterday a committee was appointed to confer with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company. The committee subsequently met the agents of that road, but without effecting anything. A compromise is thought probable.

—It is generally believed at Scranton that the miners are willing to go to work on the best terms they can get, and are only restrained from fear of the W. B. A.

Foreign Affairs.

—The annual review of the English volunteers took place at Brighton yesterday.

—The main attack on Paris will probably be made in the direction of Montrouge.

—Thiers offers safe conduct to conciliation delegates who may be permitted to leave Paris.

—A fleet of iron-clads arrived at Paris yesterday, and an attack on the city was imminent.

—Eight hundred persons fled from Paris in one day to avoid serving in the Communist ranks.

—A breach has been made at Porte Maillot sufficient for an easy entrance of the Government troops into Paris.

—Favre, it is said, is going to Berlin to push forward the conclusion of peace, and to reassure Bismarck of the early restoration of order in Paris.

—A special despatch states that the Commune grows hourly more desperate, and resorts to fierce excesses. The Conciergerie is filled with priests and nuns. Archbishop Derboy was stripped, scourged, and then mocked for hours by a band of fiends.

A GALA NIGHT.

THE MOYAMENSING BALL LAST EVENING—A GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING SPECTACLE—LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The event of Easter night—the Moyamensing Ball—which for days past has been announced with such a display of gorgeous rhetoric, came off last night at the Academy of Music, and was in reality as brilliant an affair as its most sanguine advocates promised.

All yesterday workmen were engaged in laying the ball-room floor, and in arranging the innumerable details rendered necessary for the festival. The operations were somewhat delayed by the fall of a temporary chandelier over the stage in the morning, but the debris was soon cleared away, and the work resumed. Last year the hall was gayly decorated with flags, banners, and streamers; but this seemed to darken the scene, and after a long consultation the Committee of Arrangements determined to leave off all ornament to this part of the ball-room, and the only decoration was an arrangement let down from the ceiling, by which the word "Moyamensing" was tastily made to appear in jets of flame, surrounding the figure of an Indian chief's head.

In the rear of the stage proper a pleasant grove was formed by orange and lemon trees, all in full bloom, with the fruit hanging from them; over these again were suspended cages filled with singing birds, which warbled tones of the sweetest melody constantly. Scattered through the grove were miniature fountains, which, instead of water, poured forth streams of cologne and other perfumes, in which many of the ladies copiously laved their handkerchiefs and thus imparted the genial scent throughout the room.

Present upon the floor were two bands of music, Hassler's string band for dancing, and the celebrated brass band of the 9th New York Regiment, which was to play during the intermission between the dances.

Lieutenant Flaherty had a large force of police in the building, and managed them in such a manner that the most perfect order prevailed up to midnight, at which hour we left.

At 8 P. M. the brass band struck up a spirited march, and Dr. Gilbert, the master of ceremonies, leading, his lady entered from the north fly, and behind him came Robert Lister Smith and lady, and for fifteen minutes the procession continued, until the great floor was covered. When the music ceased, and after some minutes, Hassler struck up, and the grand ball was fairly in progress. Many of the ladies were dressed most magnificently, and it would be impossible to describe the texture, colors, and cost of the splendid apparel that was witnessed on the floor.

By 10 o'clock the building had become uncomfortably crowded, as even the audience tickets for spectators in the upper tiers sold in large numbers.

People continued to arrive until twelve o'clock, but at eleven o'clock quite a sensation was created by the arrival of a delegation from New York, consisting of Sheriff O'Brien, Henry Harvey, Colonel Andrew Shennan, Justices Dowling and McCann, Hon. Lawrence O'Brien, Hon. John Fox, and also Dr. R. J. Stockton and Hon. Chas. McKeown of Baltimore, John Stewart, M. T. Brennan, and Hon. Edward Curry of Boston.

Later there arrived Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., J. C. Heenan, Col. Jas. Fisk, John Murray, J. H. Ford, Michael Purcell, and Jas. Carey, of New York.

Alderman McMullin also received the following despatch from the association named, which was also holding a ball in New York:—

"The Thomas J. Creamer Association sends congratulations to the Moyamensing Association. Hoping our Philadelphia friends are enjoying the Easter festival, we are, etc., William M. Tweed, H. W. Genet, Peter B. Sweeny, A. Oakey Hall, Charles E. Loew."

Among the numerous well-known persons present we noticed Postmaster Bingham, General Patterson, Colonel William B. Mann, District Attorney Sheppard, ex-Treasurer Joseph N. Peirsol, Senators Nagle, Petriken, and Findlay, and a number of Representatives in the lower house of the Legislature, many of them with their ladies.

At the time we left the festivities were at their height, and were no doubt continued until near daylight.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Removed from 1012

TO

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store

Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6 75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7 75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smwlm

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,

WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.

LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver-Plated Ware,

Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.

Hotels, Families and Others

About furnishing will find this the

Largest Stock in the Country

To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20 00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6 00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3 00 to 6 00
Butter Dishes	4 00
Ice Pitchers	6 00 to 8 00
Cake Baskets	6 00 to 12 00
Fruit Stands	7 00 to 20 00
Card Baskets	4 00 to 9 00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10 00
Wine Castors	15 00
Children's Sets	3 00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3 00
Vegetable Dishes	12 00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.

3 22 wfm2mrp

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD PONTI. [3 2 1y] JAMES W. HAVENS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 23 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,

3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,

2 16t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE,

IN WEST PHILADELPHIA,

the very desirable and centrally located property, No. 114 S. Fortieth street, S. W. corner of Sansom. Lot 36 feet front, 146 feet 6 inches deep. House and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

THOMAS ALLEN, Real Estate Agent,

4 8 3t* No. 3938 CHESNUT Street, W. P.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with one drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,

4 8 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE Properties, S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, S. W. corner Seventh and Parrish streets, No. 545 York avenue, No. 509 Green street, and many others. DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

4 7 6t No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,

3 24 tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE IN CHELTENHAM. Furnished or unfurnished. Within five minutes' walk of City Line Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.

4 7 tf R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN, containing 13 rooms, to rent for the summer, within five minutes' walk of Church Lane Station. It is new, and very pleasantly located. Address, with references,

4 5 3t* "E. F. H." Telegraph Office.

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This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

CRECG'S BRICK MACHINE,

New, Never Used, For Sale.

CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.

Address CAPITAL,

3 25 15t Box 2008, Philadelphia Post Office.

WILSON'S

CARPET CLEANING

ESTABLISHMENT,

3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw 15 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by

J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,

3 18smwsm Philadelphia, second floor.

NEW

BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.

The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.

Published and for Sale by the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

4 5 wfm6t

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COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK]

RETAILERS

OF

HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer China, 4 cases, 200 dozens

Cartwright & Warner's

Gauze Merino Underwear,

FOR LADIES, GENTS, BOYS, AND MISSES.

3 28 sw 3mrp

AGRICULTURAL.

TREES AND PLANTS.

STANDARD TREES for the Orchard.

DWARF TREES for the Garden.

GRAPE VINES for arbors and trellises.

SMALL FRUITS of every kind.

Defensive and Ornamental Hedging.

Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

ROOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,

4 1 smw6t West Chester, Pa.

OPTICIANS.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

7 30 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,

4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 23, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 150 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).

5000 Haversacks.

1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1½ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,

Deputy Quartermaster-General,

3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,

3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,

3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 12 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO., COAL DEALERS, FILBERT STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y*

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the revision of grades upon so much of the Twenty-seventh ward as is embraced within Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, and Spruce street and Baltimore avenue, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of WILLIAM H. JONES, Surveyor and Regulator, No. 4040 MARKET Street, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveyors have appointed MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,

4 8 11 15 3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. A Full Assortment. OUR OWN GROWTH. COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO., SEED GROWERS, 4 4 tuths tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8.

TUESDAY, April 11, BY REQUEST, ST. MARC AND ROBERT MACAIRE. — E. L. DAVENPORT as ST. MARC, supported by Charles R. Thorne, Jr., J. E. Nagle, George Metkiff, C. J. Fyffe, P. A. Fitzgerald, Alexander Fisher, A. J. Redifer, S. Bowen, J. Taylor, J. F. Constans, W. Jones, P. Wilson, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Lily V. Davenport, and Annie Atkins.

WEDNESDAY, BENEFIT OF LILY V. DAVENPORT.

Seats secured at the Box Office from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), April 11, by desire, Lester Wallack's ROSEDALE.

MRS. JOHN DREW as.....ROSA LEIGH aided by the full Company.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mr. F. F. MACKAY.

THURSDAY—"OURS."

FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. S. HEMPLE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2. GREAT SUCCESS OF the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

First appearance of the young, peerless, and beautiful MAD'LLE MARIE BONFANTI, whose high reputation as a Danseuse stands upon record in every city in Europe and America.

MOE AND GOODRICH, the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden.

FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MR. F. F. MACKAY respectfully announces that his Farewell Benefit will take place at the ARCH STREET THEATRE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, when he will have the honor of appearing for the first time as SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's great Historical Play of HENRY IV, with a splendid cast of characters, embracing the entire strength of the Arch Street Company.

The performance will conclude with the roaring Farce of THE IRISH LION.

Tom Moore, with songs.....R. Craig

Secure your seats early. 4 10 2t*

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS' GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, April 14.

MISS PAULINE NININGER.....Prima Donna

MR. WENZEL KOPTA.....Solo Violinist

GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 25c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets at North's Music Store and Academy of Music.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

GRAND CONCERT BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871, GRAND MILITARY BAND, in an Entire New Uniform.

CHOICE SELECTIONS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Tickets, 50 cents each.

Reserved seats, 75 cents. 3 13 t 4 13

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS! GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT! IRISH ART, SCENERY, SONG, COMEDY, MELODY, WIT, AND HUMOR. IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE, an entirely new series of Magnificent Paintings, illustrating the past and present glories of THE EMERALD ISLE, with appropriate vocal and instrumental Music by the IRISH MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS, EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. 4 11 5t

Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER, GRAND EASTER CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, (Her first appearance in twelve months.)

Mme. Josephine Schimpf, Mr. Geo. Simpson, of New York; Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, Mr. Alfred Kelleher, by permission of Mrs. John Drew; and Mr. Frank Gilder, Solo Pianist; Assistant Conductor, Mr. W. G. Dietrich. Tickets, $1 00.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Tickets for sale at North's, Gould's, and Boner's Music Stores, Chesnut street. 4 11 tf

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY, Living Wild Animals, Double-hump Camel. Last week of the Grand Spectacle of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR, Admission, 25 cents. Performances over at 10½ P. M., in order to enable all living at a distance to take the cars home. 12 12 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, GRAND OPENING of Blair's Great Scenic Pictures, "BIRDS OF THE WORLD," painted from studies taken at the ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

The Opening Ceremonies will be conducted by distinguished gentlemen.

Music.....Hassler's Grand Orchestra

Vocal Music.....Hayes' Quartette

The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, April 10, at F. A. North & Co.'s Piano Rooms, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 4 8 3t*

Cards of Admission, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c.

Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESTNUT Street, above Tenth. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE. GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

CROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE"

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PRINTING.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

2 22 wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS. COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO., Seed Growers, 4 4 tuths tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

IT is reported that the labors of the Joint High Commission, consisting of several distinguished British statesmen acting in conjunction with eminent American diplomats, at Washington, are progressing so favorably that a treaty, laying down principles for the adjustment of all disputed questions, will probably be framed and presented to the Senate for ratification by the 1st of May. Various causes have inspired the British Government with a sincere desire to form a durable peace, and the pending negotiations are an outgrowth of this feeling. The late course of European events has isolated England from continental friendships and affiliations. She has offended Germany, and lost all hope for the present of finding an effective ally in France. Russia has not forgiven her intervention in the Crimea. Spain, Italy, Austria, and Turkey have neither the ability nor the disposition to give her effective aid in any dangerous complication. Her sagacious statesmen, therefore, clearly perceive the importance of allaying the ill-feeling generated in this country during the late war, and of depriving us of any well-founded pretext for seeking redress for past grievances at an auspicious moment; and in the whole history of the two nations there was never a moment when England had a more earnest and sincere desire to act justly and generously towards this country. It is our traditionary policy, in turn, to ask for nothing but what is right, and to make no demands which an enlightened spirit of justice should not prompt Great Britain to concede, so that it is very probable that a treaty honorable to both countries, and covering all points in dispute, may spring from the present favorable state of public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic. So far as popular feeling is concerned, the tendency towards this consummation will be materially strengthened by the novel but very appropriate Masonic demonstration at Washington last night. Of all the peace societies of the world, the Masons are the most ancient and the most effective. Their order, without weakening patriotism, has repeatedly mitigated the horrors of war, and practically asserted the brotherhood of mankind under the most trying and difficult circumstances. It has, of course, nothing to do, legitimately, with the grave questions of law, logic, and protocols; but it may, and probably will in the present instance, exercise a powerful influence in strengthening the prevalence of the good feeling out of which a just and stable treaty would naturally spring. The so-called peace societies are absolutely insignificant in the scope and extent of their influence as compared with the Masons, and if "the brethren of the mystic tie" chose to decree in a quiet way that Brother Jonathan and John Bull should kiss and make friends, there is little doubt that, under the circumstances now existing, this decree will be enforced.

REVENUE REFORM.

THE free-traders, who endeavor to disguise themselves under the name of "revenue reformers," have not made any very great headway so far, and every time they have openly attempted to display their strength they have been defeated. These so-called "reformers" have as yet only succeeded in creating dissensions in the ranks of the Republican party by exciting controversies over side issues of but little practical importance, and their coquettings with the Democracy have not been so marked as to excite the suspicions of those who oppose the Democracy on other grounds than its free-trade policy. The disciples of the Chicago *Tribune* and New York *Evening Post*, who are preparing to take a new departure so soon as they see a favorable opportunity, are still letting "I dare not wait upon I would," and the next Presidential election is not so far off but that it is necessary for them to trim their sails carefully, if they do not wish to find themselves high and dry on the shores of "Salt river" beside the battered old Democratic hulk that has come to grief so often of late in the same locality. The peculiar position in which the "revenue reform" free-traders are placed at this particular moment renders it unpleasant, to say the least, for them to be obliged to come to a square vote upon any question of revenue policy, and we can imagine the pangs of some of the honorable gentlemen who were obliged to say "aye" or "no" to Judge Kelley's resolution defining revenue reform offered in the House of Representatives yesterday. This resolution, which was passed by a vote of 130 ayes to 21 noes, reaffirmed the resolution adopted on the 12th of December last by the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress, and declares that "the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives, and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government of all stamp and other internal taxes, and that properly adjusted rates should be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors, so long as the legitimate expenses of the Government require the collection of any sum from internal taxes."

Judge Kelley's resolution undoubtedly expresses the only proper system of revenue reform, and the only one the people of this country will submit to at the present time, for the nation is not yet educated sufficiently in free-trade principles to understand that it is either beneficial or agreeable that it should submit to annoying and burdensome internal direct taxes in order that British manufacturers may be enabled to undersell our own, and that New York importers may grow rich at the expense of American industry.

AMNESTY.

THE House of Representatives yesterday promptly passed, by a very large majority, an amnesty bill, from the benefits of which there are excluded only members of Congress who withdrew from Congress and aided the Rebellion, officers of the army and navy who aided the Rebellion, and members of the State conventions who voted for and signed ordinances of secession. We would have preferred that there should have been no exceptions, and that any amnesty bill passed by Congress should be universal in its application. Surely the time has now arrived when such a measure can be passed with propriety and safety, and we are convinced that if a generous policy is now adopted by Congress more will be done for the pacification of the South than can ever be done by force or repressive legislation. The men who are still excluded from the rights and privileges of citizenship by the provisions of the bill passed yesterday by the House may deserve punishment, but it is a question of moment whether quite as much harm as good will not be done by making them longer suffer the penalty for their misdeeds. The object of punishment is to reform the offender, and to make of him an example for the benefit of those who might be disposed to imitate him; but political offenses are different from other crimes, and punishment often operates in a manner not intended, and the sufferer is looked upon as a hero and martyr rather than as a criminal. For this reason alone Congress, in granting amnesty, should be as magnanimous as possible. The bill, even with its exceptions, is one that cannot but have a good influence at the South, and it will do much to neutralize the effect of the Ku-klux bill now before the Senate, and which will doubtless pass in some shape, by convincing the decent, law-abiding people of the late Rebel States that while it may be necessary to adopt severe measures for the repression of violence, there is nevertheless a sincere desire on the part of the people of the North, and their representatives, to put an end to all the animosities excited by the war.

THE DEFEAT of the Communist movement in Paris, which we have predicted from the outset, grows more and more evident, as the cable despatches report new excesses of the Reds and new proofs of the growing strength of the National Government. The recent maltreatment of the priests and nuns of Paris will increase the popular indignation against the rioters, and hasten their overthrow. The impracticables who disgrace liberty by confounding it with license, who bring discredit upon republicanism by impiously assuming that it is the foe of religion, and who strike at the foundations of prosperity by attacking all forms of property, must be suppressed at all hazards, and in the natural course of events they will be.

—Wm. W. Phelps has given 6000 volumes to Yale College, which were once a part of Von Mohl's famous library at Heidelberg.

—The Beethoven festival in Vienna produced the handsome sum of 12,000 florins profit after deducting 20,000 florins for expenses.

—The letters on a trunk at a Maine depot recently were "J. A. M., Me." The baggage-smashers, however, were tender with it.

—A Western music-dealing firm reports that it has sold about a thousand miles of fiddle-strings since it has been in business.

NOTICES.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S *Boys' Suits, from $3·75 up.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S *Fancy Striped Suits for Children.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S *Prince Imperials.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S *Bismarcks and Continentale.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S *New Style Jackets for Boys.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S *Striped, Mixed, and Plain Suits.*
W. & B.'s *Youths' Chesterfields and Derbys.*
W. & B.'s *Youths' Dress Suits.*
W. & B.'s *Gents' Black Suits, $17 up.*
W. & B.'s *Melton Suits, $16 up.*
W. & B.'s *Clergymen's Suits.*
W. & B.'s *Striped Suits.*
W. & B.'s *Blue Sacks and Suits.*
W. & B.'s *Business Suits.*
W. & B.'s *Everyday Suits.*

SPRING OVERCOATS, NEW COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR OF NOS. 532 AND 534 MARKET STREET.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT THE LARGEST AND BEST ORGANIZED IN PHILADELPHIA.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

A SIMPLE ACCOUNT
OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES.

If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and in others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

If consumption were not a disease as insidious as it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, INCURABLE, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day and year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms, which are the almost certain forerunners of deep-seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usually given by physicians.

MANY years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery, but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease, which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave.

THE BEST MEDICAL

attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., *to die*. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent diseases

WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES,

and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought

HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED.

The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided drafts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APPETITE RETURNED,

and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that he

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH,

and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED,

and that he, being a consumptive, *must die!* But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world

A STOUT, STRONG MAN,

and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-beings who are victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his

PULMONIC SYRUP

in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of others. It became necessary that the *Pulmonic Syrup* should have an assistant in its great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanting. This could be secured only by maintaining the digestive organs in perfect condition. To accomplish this,

AN ACTIVE LIVER

was essential. With this important organ in a torpid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented with his now

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS.

The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The former being stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased slime which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inoperative, were removed by the use of the *Mandrake Pills;* the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the result a total

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but flesh was wanted for the limbs, and strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pills,

THE SEAWEED TONIC

fulfilled its great mission. Being an alkali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the benefit of the human race.

ONE THING YET REMAINED

to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air—to the rough, rasping winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apartments, and taking all needful exercise there, until the diseased lungs were

PERFECTLY HEALED,

and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements.

4 11 eod6t4p

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Have open for inspection an immense stock of

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In returning thanks to our friends for the increase of patronage, which has nearly doubled our business the past year, we would inform them that with increased facilities for procuring materials and wares from first hands, both at home and abroad (thereby saving the consumer one or two profits), it is our determination as well as our interest to make reasonable prices as much a leading feature of the house as the style and quality of our goods.

Offering nothing but first-class articles, and keeping our stock constantly replenished, we cordially invite an inspection of our store.

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Here are Boys' Suits
In all varieties
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FORTY THOUSAND BOYS
Can be accommodated at once
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Metropolitan Suits,
Sailor Suits,
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Come and look at them!

Come and see how cheap they are!!

Come and see how well they fit you!!!

OUR GREAT BROWN HALL
Clothing House
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WARRANTED to please everybody.

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Daily additions are made of all
DESIRABLE STYLES
To a stock already
EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT.

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4 7 ftu2t Are the agents for the sale of the above.

$30,000 WILL PURCHASE A MANUFACturing business which, with the addition of $20,000, will yield twenty-five (25) per cent. OR MORE on entire investment. Article staple. Would take a partner, special or active. Address "PROFIT," BULLETIN Office. 4 8 3t*

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A LARGE STOCK,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Lynch Law in Virginia.

A Murderer Hung by a Mob.

Arrival of the "City of Paris."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Lynching in Virginia.

STAUNTON, Va., April 11.—Thomas Hodges, the noted horse-thief, murderer, and desperado, who shot and fatally wounded Mr. Whitlock on Friday night last, was taken from the jail in this place about 1 o'clock this morning and hanged about one and a half miles from the town.

The jailer and ex-Sheriff McCutchen were both in the jail and refused the mob the keys, when they broke open the doors and took Hodges out. None of the men who entered the jail were disguised, yet they were not recognized by either the jailer or the ex-Sheriff, being strangers to both. Hodges had shot and killed four men previously in this locality. This first act of lynching in this locality is universally condemned.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived, the steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool.

CONGRESS.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

He believed that the administration was debasing its powers by using them in such a manner. The appointment of Governor Cooke had been recognized by the whole country as an excellent one, but even Governor Cooke had recently entered a convention of small, contemptible were politicians, and had gone down in the dust like a worm and crawled for the purpose of ingratiating himself in their favor.

Mr. Randall suggested that Governor Cooke had had favors enough from the Government to induce him to crawl anywhere. (Laughter.)

Mr. Niblack, resuming his remarks, said that everything done or tried to be done by Congress during the present session had been done according to the smallest and meanest party standard ever set up in the country. In this connection he referred to the effect of the President's special message on Southern outrages in inducing Republicans to vote for the Ku-klux bill who at first resolved not to do so.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

A Sheriff Seizes Him for Debt.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 7th instant has the following:—

Everybody in the United States and San Domingo has heard of the Cardiff Giant. The humbug was exposed after the owners had realized large sums of money, and then the giant ceased to be a wonder in the East. Several months ago the Cardiff Giant was brought to this city and exhibited to admiring curiosity-seekers at a small admittance fee. The gigantic show, however, did not draw, and the giant was boxed up and stored away in the old State tobacco warehouse. The owner, Dr. Wilford W. Wiley, was about to start out with his treasure on a tour, but he became involved pecuniarily.

An execursion was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and on Wednesday Deputy Valentine was instructed to take the writ and seize upon the Cardiff Giant. He proceeded to Washington avenue, where he found a shop in operation with the "Great American Giant" as the heaviest attraction, and was about to levy upon that overgrown specimen, when the idea struck him that under the new constitution a live man could not be imprisoned for debt. The showman told him that he was probably in search of the Cardiff Giant, which was at the old tobacco warehouse. Thither the officer proceeded, and after a long search discovered a box eleven feet in length, with "Cardiff Giant" painted thereon. With great difficulty this box was removed to the Sheriff's warehouse, and there it will remain until the 18th instant, when it will be knocked down to the highest bidder, unless the amount of the execution and costs shall previously be paid.

Yesterday Dr. Wiley went to the warehouse to look after his stone giant. Not finding the wonderful image there, he became almost distracted. He rushed about the streets tearing his beard and gnashing his teeth in a manner terrible to behold. Meeting an ex-police commissioner, he seized him by the collar and cried, in a wild agonizing tone, "The Cardiff Giant has been stolen! Some dastardly thief broke into the house and carried him off!"

"Nonsense," said the ex-official, "no man in the world is strong enough to carry the giant off. The sheriff has got him,"

"Ah! oh!—the villain. I tell you the giant isn't mine. He belongs to my wife. She sold her furniture to buy him. I must have that giant or die!"

Rushing to the Sheriff's office, the Doctor demanded the release of his giant, as it was the property of his wife.

"Belongs to your wife, does it?" said Deputy Bishop. "All right; here is a judgment against her also, and we'll hold the giant for both of you."

"Would you seize a woman's household treasure? It's all she has—sold her furniture to buy it. Isn't it exempt from execution?"

"No; giants are not exempt when made of stone."

"Oh, my giant! my Cardiff! What will my wife do without her giant?"

Any one wishing to speculate in giants can doubtless obtain a bargain by attending the sale. Mrs. Toodles will be there.

CITY NOTICES.

A FINE NEW drinking establishment has just been opened at No. 41 South Eleventh street by Mr. William Harrison, who will from this time keep on hand at the new stand the finest assortment of wines, liquors, and the like, to be found at any retail place in the city. The bar has been fitted up in the best style, and the surroundings are of such a character as to make the establishment a favorite resort for all who wish to quench their thirst, or who care to take a social glass with a friend. It will be found on trial that all tastes can certainly be suited at this stand, from those who select the most elaborate of fancy mixed drinks to those who require their nourishment as plain as possible, or, as it is commonly expressed, in a raw state.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

GANS—ELLENBOGEN.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, Mr. SIMON GANS, of Little Rock, Arkansas, to Miss MARY ELLENBOGEN, of this city.

KANE—KELLEY.—On January 1, 1871, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Filan, Mr. DENNIS KANE, formerly of Wilmington, Del., to Miss ANNIE C. KELLEY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DIXON.—On First-day, the 9th instant, ANN J., relict of the late James DIXON, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, C. J. Dixon, S. E. corner of Arch and Eleventh streets, on Fifth-day afternoon, 13th instant, at 3 o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On the 9th instant, SARAH DONALDSON, daughter of the late William T. Donaldson, Senior, of Philadelphia.

Her funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ker, at Beverly, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock precisely. Interment at Monument Cemetery, on Wednesday morning. Carriages for her relatives and friends will be at Walnut street wharf at 9:45 A. M. on that day.

GARDNER.—On the 8th instant, SARAH, wife of George Gardner, and daughter of Daniel and Mary Sutton, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Bower street, on Wednesday, 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Roxborough Baptist Cemetery.

HOLLAND.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE HOLLAND, wife of Bernard Holland, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 725 Passyunk avenue, on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

KING.—On the 8th instant, ROBERT S. KING, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Southwark Lodge, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 Christian street, on Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Mutual Burying Ground.

KITCHEN.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM GORDON KITCHEN, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Wissahickon, near Conrad's lane, Twenty-first ward, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

KLONEGAR.—On the 9th instant, JOHN C. KLONEGAR, in his 62d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Philadelphia Typographical Society, and Typographical Union, No. 2, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1027 Federal street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, April 11, RACHIE W., daughter of John and the late Elizabeth Wood, in the 16th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, Conshohocken, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZELL.—On the 10th instant, HARRY, son of George and Elizabeth Zell, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Flat Rock, above Manayunk, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Roxborough Presbyterian Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ HORTICULTURAL TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13,
BY HON. M. P. WILDER, OF BOSTON.

Descriptions of the Vineyards, Pear Orchards, Grain and Stock Farms, Semi-Tropical Fruit Culture, Scenery, and Social Life of California.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS, for seats in front half of Hall, to be obtained at H. A. Dreer's, No. 714 Chesnut street, and Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 4 11 3t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that from and after MONDAY, the 10th inst., all travel will be suspended from PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE until further orders. This course is necessary in order to repair the draw, etc. MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 10 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 11 17t Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 10 3w Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST,
10 10t* Secretary.

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

GREAT SALE OF

Splendid Cabinet Furniture,

MANUFACTURED BY

MESSRS. A. & H. LEJAMBRE.

The large stock of

Splendid Cabinet Ware and Upholstery,

Manufactured by Messrs. A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE

ON

Wednesday and Thursday Mornings

At 10 o'clock,

AT THEIR WAREROOMS,

No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET.

Catalogues now ready and the Furniture on Exhibition.

THOS. BIRCH & SON,

114p AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT ART SALE.—Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE announces that he will sell at his Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 20 and 21, one of the most splendid collections of Foreign and American Paintings that he has ever had in his possession. The collection will be on view Thursday evening, April 13, and thereafter day and evening until days of sale. The collection is exceedingly important, and comprises specimens by the following famous painters:—

Arippel,	Tschaggeny,	Trayer,
Montfallet,	Kels,	X. DeCock,
La Roche,	Jungheim,	Lucas,
G. H. Boughton,	Hofer,	Buetler,
Van Hove,	Aufray,	Lange,
Herean,	Beranger,	Moormans,
Humbert,	Vandervin,	Bebens,
Dansaert,	De Jonghe,	Kaehmerer,
Boetcher,	Wittkamp,	Felix,
Lassalle,	Seignac,	Faruini,
Guilleminet,	Saurfelt,	Guigniet,
Herbstoffer,	Klombeck,	Kuwasseg fils.
Duche,	Carolus,	Leikert,
Von Seben,	Singleton,	Traubel,
Von Perbandt,	Cortez,	Coutourier,
Compte Calix,	Forster,	Montalant,
Schreyer,	Hue,	Champ,
Girseher,	Munthe,	Hoyoil,
De Beaumont,	Stange,	C. J. Lewis,
Paul Weber,	W. T. Richards,	James M. Hart,
Rothermel,	Nicholson,	William Hart,
Gay,	T. Moran,	Sonntag,
Hamilton,	E. Moran,	Williams,
Hennessey,	Willcox,	Huntingdon,
Kemper,	Dirley,	Bispham,

Ect. Etc. Etc. 4 11 9t

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON

HAVE JUST IMPORTED:

Two Cases White and Black Lawns, 30c.

Two Cases Black and White Lawns, 30c.

Two Cases 3-4 Grey and Black English Chintzes, 15 and 18 cts.

One Case 4-4 Black and White English Chintzes, 25 cts.

Two Cases Black Mohair Lustres, 50 cents to $1·25.

One Case English Bombazines, all qualities.

ALSO,

JUST RECEIVED,

Two Cases Grey Chene Poplins, 25, 28, and 31 cts.

One Case Grey Chene Japanese Poplins, 25 cts.

One Case Grey Chene Scotch Ginghams, 25 cts.

One Case White and Black Scotch Ginghams, 31 cts.

Two Cases Black Gros Grain Silks, $1·25 to $5·00.

Two Cases Double Warp Alpacas, 3g½ to 75 cts.

Two Cases Black Mousseline, Llama, Cashmere, Thibet, Hernani, Barege, and Maretz Square Thawls.

One Case Mourning Bordered Handkerchiefs, 35 to 50 cts.

Two Cases Black All-Wool Mousselines, 62½ cts. to $1·25.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.,

4 11 2t PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING.

The elegant building known as

THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE,

located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address

S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.

REFERENCE.

B. REIFF, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street.
AMASA MAY,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. 4 7 13t

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the sam weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 8 Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM NAPLES.

Just received, a fresh invoice of

Pink Coral Jewelry.

Also, just opened,

New Styles in

Yellow Gold Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

3 18 stuthS PHILADELPHIA.

$823,000 IN CASH GIFTS, TO BE distributed by the NEW YORK CASH PRIZE CO.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE,

5 Cash Gifts, each..	$40,000	50 Cash Gifts, each	$1000		
10	"	20,000	200	"	500
20	"	5,000	350	"	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos,.....		each	$300 to	$700	
75	"	Melodeons...	"	75 to	100
350 Sewing Machines.....		"	60 to	175	
500 Gold Watches.....		"	75 to	300	
Cash Prizes, SilverWare, etc.....		valued at	$1,000,000		

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

PRESS OPINIONS:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune, Dec.* 28. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address BURTON & GRAHAM, Managers, No. 88 WALL Street, New York. 4 8 6t

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

3 30 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

FIRE EXTINQUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Knei, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 26 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS,

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

100 pieces New Style 6-4 VELVETS

1000 pieces New Style 3-4 and 6-4 TAPESTRIES.

NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

CARPET HOUSE.

A visit to our Store will convince any one that we are prepared to offer

Great Bargains and Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers in Carpetings.

HAVING A LARGE LOT OF

Ingrain, Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels

Consigned to us for our special account, we can sell them at same prices as they are bought wholesale at in New York. This we guarantee.

INGRAINS at 75 cents per yard, all wool.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1·12 per yard.
OTHER GOODS JUST AS LOW.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street, next door to Masonic Hall.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

GLOVES.

105

DOZEN LADIES' BLACK

KID GLOVES,

EMBROIDERED WITH WHITE.

Just landed, fresh goods.

Every pair guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET

AND

No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 stuwtf PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the

Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.

We will set apart

A Percentage

On our entire sales of

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,

Crop 1869. For sale by

DAVID L. KETLER,

Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,

4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FINE

Curtain Materials.

NEW LACE

Curtains and Shades

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING.

REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed

STORE SHADES made and lettered.

Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·65 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths† No. 1009 MARKET Street.

SAVERY'S

PATENT COMBINED

WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR

has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2m Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Over the Ocean; or, Sights and Scenes in Other Lands," is the title of a description of a tour through Europe by Curtis Guild, Esq., editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, and the work is made up of a series of sketches originally contributed to the columns of that journal. Mr. Guild has had so many predecessors in the branch of literature to which this volume is the latest contribution, that it has scarcely been possible for him to say anything very new; but as a lively and entertaining description of the noteworthy sights of Europe, it will compare favorably with most works of travel, and will repay a perusal. Published by Lee & Shepard, and for sale in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"Dress and Care of the Feet," published by Samuel R. Wells, is a reissue in book form of a series of articles originally contributed to the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. The object of the volume is to exhibit the causes of the common deformities and discomforts to which the feet are subject; to show the best means of preserving their natural shape and condition, or of restoring it, as far as possible, when lost; and to suggest better methods for their dress and general treatment. It contains a number of valuable hints about the shape of shoes and boots, and other matters connected with the comfort of the feet, and we commend it to the attention of the sufferers from corns and bunions as likely to suggest means of relief. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"The Model Prayer," by Rev. George D. Baldwin, D. D., published by Lee & Shepard, is a series of eleven lectures upon the Lord's Prayer, in which the petition is analyzed and the meaning of its various parts explained and commented on in such a manner as to impress the reader with an adequate idea of their true value singly and collectively. The volume is one that deserves a cordial welcome from Christian readers. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—Harper & Brothers have just issued the tenth edition, with the latest revisions and corrections, of "Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Epistle to the Romans," by Rev. Albert Barnes. These notes are intended more especially for the use of Bible classes, Sunday-schools, and non-professional students of the Scriptures, and they are exceedingly clear and practical in their explanations and illustrations. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"The Gas-Consumers' Guide," published by Alexander Moore, Boston, gives a description of the manufacture of gas, with a brief history of artificial light, a description of the various burners, gas-meters, and other appliances, with directions for their application, a variety of hints on ventilation, the chemistry of gas-lighting, and other matters of interest. The information contained in this hand-book is practical, and it cannot but prove useful, especially to those who consume large quantities of gas. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"How it all Happened," by the author of "Dorothy Fox," is a well-written little love story, in which a great deal is said in a very few words. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"The Strawberry Garden," by Charles Barnard, published by Loring, relates how the strawberry garden was planted, what it cost, and what came of it financially and sentimentally. In other words, an excellent description of a successful experiment in strawberry culture is related under the guise of an amusing story. For sale by W. S. Turner.

—No. 58 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" includes the titles between "Villa-Flor" and "White River." Another number will complete the work.

—*The Phrenological Journal* for April contains several sketches of eminent individuals, with a variety of information on phrenological subjects.

—The April number of *The Young Pilot* has an enterttaining series of stories and sketches for young people.

—The first volume of *Scribner's Monthly* is now complete, and is issued in a neat binding suitable for the library shelves. This magazine has in a very short time achieved a great popularity, which it fully deserves. It is filled with interesting articles on a great variety of popular subjects, from the pens of some of the best writers of the day, and with its profuse and elegant illustrations, it is emphatically the magazine for the home circle.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the *St. James' Magazine*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A Man's Body Dead While his Head is Alive and Well.

A singularly awful accident occurred on Thursday morning near Little Falls, N. J., to a prominent citizen of that place, named George Shackford. He was piling a load of hay, standing on top, when a waver of the load caused him to lose his balance, and he fell to the ground, striking upon the back of his neck. For a few minutes he was completely senseless, but subsequently recovered as far as his head and mental faculties were concerned.

His body, however, was completely paralyzed, the whole being perfectly dead below the neck—utterly deveid of all power of motion or any sense of feeling. The unfortunate man could not control the smallest muscle, neither could he feel the touch or abrasion of the flesh below the neck. He experienced no sensation of pain or physical unpleasantness. The mental agony of such a condition, however, cannot be imagined.

The injured man was still in the same condition yesterday afternoon, but was failing fast, apparently dying for want of nourishment, not being able to partake of food or stimulant. It was the impression that he would not live through the night.

Mr. Shackford was a man largely known and respected in his vicinity. Little Falls is situated in an isolated position about six miles from Paterson.

—A man down South is vainly trying to express his "ineffable contempt for the viper that occupies the editorial tripod" of a rival sheet in Huntsville, Alabama.

"THE ILLINOIS FARMER" ON THE SITUATION.

GRANT, SUMNER, SAN DOMINGO, MOTLEY, AND THE GENERAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON HUMOROUSLY REVIEWED.

That shrewd and quaint observer, "The Illinois Farmer," has written the following letter to the *Iron Age*:—

The mail has brought my Washington papers, which give me a clearer insight into what the telegraph had reported about the muss that some Senators had kicked up about the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—a place he has held for some years. That Mr. Sumner has ability and is very industrious, no one doubts or questions, so far as we know, but that he has a divine right, to the exclusion of all others, to occupy the most prominent position in the Senate, some of us plain men are not so certain. I see that his colleague, Mr. Wilson, goes so far as to say that this action of the Senate will cause a split in the Republican party. I guess not this time. How do Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wilson reconcile this with their oft-repeated denunciations of the Southern people rushing into rebellion for no other reason than the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, by a majority of the people of the United States? "What is sauce for goose is for gander."

Is Massachusetts the whole of the United States? Is it not enough that the Secretary of the Treasury, and General Grant's first Attorney-General, as well as the Minister to England, should be taken from Massachusetts, while one of her Senators held the third most important position in the Government. Must the great Republican party, to which more than anything else the Government owes its existence, be broken up because the majority of the Senators have seen fit to organize their committees to suit themselves? Senators have vast and important duties to perform, and we all know it has been the practice ever since we have had a Senate to apportion the various duties to certain of their own members for examination and report to the full Senate, for the simple reason that it is practically impossible to get through with the public business in any other way. If, in the selection of those committees, any Senator sees fit to pout and make a fuss because he imagines he has been slighted, my notion is he will have all the growling to himself, for the great mass of our people care no more who compose those committees than they do as to whom the Shah of Persia shall select for his Grand Vizier. What we all look at is the final action of Congress and the President, as regards our public matters. If what they do does not please us, we then take it in hand, and elect a Congress and President that will do what we think should be done. We care not at all how they do it, but we look sharp at what is done or left undone.

It appears from the papers that Mr. Sumner has been somewhat riled because General Grant saw fit to remove Mr. Motley from the Ministry to England, and from that moment has gone around with a chip on his shoulder (as school boys often do), daring some one to knock it off; or, in other words, virtually saying to the President, "I'll show you that you can't snub my friend Motley with impunity." Hence his opposition to the President's suggestion that Congress should take steps to acquire the island of St. Domingo.

I have nothing to say one way or the other about the removal of Mr. Motley. That he is a splendid historian, and has written the clearest and most correct history of the Dutchmen in Holland, during their terrible struggle with Catholicism as represented by Philip II, of Spain, no one questions, but that in consequence thereof he is the man to represent us in putting a new ring in Mr. John Bull's nose, does not follow by any means. It is enough for me to know that General Grant, whom we elected to look after all such matters, didn't want him any longer—paid him off and told him he'd hire somebody else. Suppose Mr. Sumner should recommend some Massachusetts farmer to me to act as my head farmer, and I should employ him; and suppose I should find, after having tried him, he was not the man I wanted at all, and that I should discharge him, would Mr. Sumner raise a row about it, and go snorting around the country and saying, "He'd teach that Illinois farmer a lesson when he got a good chance, he would!" I think there would be as much sense in the latter case, as in the fuss he has made over Mr. Motley.

It appears that the first chip Mr. Sumner put on his shoulder, and strutted around daring some one to knock it off, was his opposition to the President's proposal to Congress to take measures to acquire St. Domingo, provided always the people of that island were disposed to unite with us. Both houses of Congress met him fairly and knocked his "chip" higher than a kite, by authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to go down and look the island over, talk with the people about joining us, and come back and report to them all about it. So, if Mr. Sumner is six feet and two inches high in his stocking feet, forty-seven inches round the chest, and said to be the most expert pugilist in all New England, it seems Congress wasn't afraid of him the least bit, but knocked the chip off his shoulder before he had time to think even of throwing himself into a defensive position, much less to do it; so, away flew that chip, and now that the Senate has hoisted his "Foreign Relations Chip," too, he must begin to see that he is not quite so all-powerful as he has imagined himself to be for some few years past. That Mr. Sumner has of late become so overbearing and dictatorial in his intercourse with other Senators as to be almost unbearable, I believe is not denied, even by some of his most ardent admirers. I have no acquaintance with him, of course, but that was the impression he made on me when I saw him from the Senate gallery during the war, as I was occasionally in Washington. In those days he used to pitch into our own Lincoln far more than he now does into Grant; but that great and good man paid no more attention to such attacks than he did to the whining buz of a prairie "gallinipper," that lustiest breed of mosquitoes we raise in this State.

As for this St. Domingo business, I can only say this:—I go in for getting some place down in those West India Islands where we can have a ship yard to repair vessels and deposit coal for our steamers; so that in case of war our steamers shall stand an equal chance with the navies of other nations, so far as operations on our South Atlantic and Gulf coasts are concerned. England, France, Spain, and Denmark all own some of these islands, so that in case of war with us they would be at home, while our ships have no place to refit short of Charleston or Savannah, on the one hand, or Pensacola, on the other; either of which places are hundreds of miles from what would probably be the scene of conflict. I therefore say, by all means let us have a place down there that shall be our own, where our mercantile as well as our naval vessels can feel that they have something more than a "treaty right" to drop their mud-hooks, when necessity or convenience makes it desirable they should do so.

So far as St. Domingo itself is concerned, if honest old Ben Wade comes back and tells us *it is all right*, and I have a chance to vote for it next "town-meeting day," I shall most assuredly vote "yes," with all my heart; and so far as Mr. Sumner is concerned, if he will but recollect the injunction of Scripture, that "he that exalteth himself shall be abased," and "he that humbleth himself shall be exalted," and act accordingly, I will warrant him to come out far better in the end than he will if he continues the domineering style he has practised for some few years past. Oh, that men would be wise, and not make fools of themselves, when they happen to fall in with a prosperous current.

Your obedient servant,
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,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money).....		$333,375 00
$00,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....		214,000·00
$00,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....		204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....		168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.		20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.		25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....		20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan.....		18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan.....		4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock).....		15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)..		4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh'rs Stock).....		4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..		261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l		$1,293·557·00
Real Estate.....		56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....		230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....		93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value.....		3,912·00
Cash.....		142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

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LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 609 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$690·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. E. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70.....	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870..	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870.....		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....	$334,950
United States Government Loans.....	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans.....	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.....	62,486
Cash in Bank.....	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security.....	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled.....	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission.....	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.....	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 3, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way.....	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation.....	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	6·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading.....	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville.....	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation.....	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation.....	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville.....	12·35 a. m.
From Reading.....	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·05 p.m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 5, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·50 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·00 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

6·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 5·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A.M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express.....	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train.....	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express.....	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P.M.	
Fast Line.....	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express.....	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.....	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.....	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.....	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express.....	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train.....	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express.....	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail.....	7·20 A. M.
Paoli Accomodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train.....	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express.....	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express.....	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express.....	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express.....	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express.....	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport.....	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie.....	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie.....	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven..	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.....	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport...	5·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven.....	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport.....	2·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia...	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport.....	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury.....	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Fort Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·25 A. M., 11·55 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wil

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH ELECTIONS.

The Vestries of the Various Episcopal Churches.

Yesterday we gave the particulars of the election at St. Clement's, where there exists a serious controversy between the vestry and the rector on points of doctrine. The result of the elections in other parishes was as follows:—

At Christ Church, Germantown, Rev. T. S. Rumney, D. D., there were in the field two tickets, one to support the rector, who is said to have inaugurated some High Church ceremonies not in keeping with the Low Church notions of a majority of the congregation, and another. The ticket to support the rector was as follows:—H. H. Houston, S. B. Kingston, M. S. Shapleigh, E. A. Crenshaw, Jacob Clark, J. A. Schaeffer, W. Marls, Richard Torpin, Jr., C. Bullock, E. Bedlock, J. B. Barry, S. K. Kille. But the opposition ticket (bearing, however, some of the names on the first ticket) was elected, as follows:—

Thomas H. Powers,	Stephen B. Kingston,
Charles le Boutillier,	Jacob Clark,
Anthony Miskey,	James A. Shaeffer,
Charles Spencer,	William Mellor,
W. G. Houston,	James W. Lewis,
H. H. Houston,	William B. Whitney.

Previous to the election the following circular was sent to the pew holders. It proved ineffectual:—

GERMANTOWN, April 7, 1871.—Dear Sir:—We regret to learn that a ticket has been circulated in the parish with our names upon it, together with some others of our friends, who are avowedly opposed to our present rector.

While we would cheerfully vote for all or either of the gentlemen whose names are upon that ticket were they disposed to support Dr. Rumney, whom we know to be exerting his energies and Christian influence successfully and with entire satisfaction to a large majority of the congregation, we cannot consent to aid in the opposition to harmony in the church by this use of our names.

In addition to this, we are placed as candidates on a ticket composed of parties friendly to Dr. Rumney, and we cannot consistently appear as friends and opponents of the same cause.

We enclose you a ticket which we would earnestly ask you to support at the election to be held on Easter Monday, between 4 and 8 P. M. This we do as a solemn duty, feeling convinced that by this you will promote the best interests of Christ Church Parish. Respectfully and truly yours,

H. H. HOUSTON,
S. B. KINGSTON.

The new vestrymen of Holy Trinity are as follows:—

John Bohlen,	Christopher Wetherill,
Lemuel Coffin,	Alexander Brown,
L. Montgomery Bond,	Thomas B. Watson,
William H. Ashhurst,	Edward H. Trotter,
William P. Cresson,	Joel B. Moorhead,
Thomas H. Powers,	William H. Larned.

The new vestrymen of St. Paul's, Third street, below Walnut, are:—

Eleazer E. Fenton,	William Kennedy,
William Cummings,	John Corry,
R. G. Stotesbury,	Dr. H. D. Benner,
Collins West,	William A. Farr,
Thomas Latimer,	A. J. Holman, Jr.,
A. J. Holman,	Thomas Graham.

The new vestrymen of St. Luke's are:—

James R. Lambdin,	John F. Blandy,
James M. Aertsen,	George R. Barker,
George Blight,	Benj. Perkins, Jr.,
R. P. McCullough,	Charles W. Otto,
T. H. Montgomery,	John Alburger,
Charles Megarge,	W. Frank Potter.

The new vestrymen of St. Michael's are:—

William R. Dunton,	Charles F. Gummey,
Alfred C. Lambdin,	G. Wharton Hamersly,
Thaddeus L. Leavitt,	John P. Aertsen,
Arthur Wells,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
S. Harvey Thomas,	Charles S. Pancoast,
Galloway C. Morris,	T. Stewardson, Jr.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL—A FAITHFUL DOG.—Late last evening a man named Thomas Brown fell through the tressel work on pier No. 6, Port Richmond. He fell a distance of twenty feet upon a pile of stones and lumber. He was badly injured on the head, his shoulder was dislocated, and he received other injuries to the internal organs. He was knocked insensible, and how long he lay in that condition is not known. The discovery of the unfortunate man is due to the cries and barking made by a little dog which was with him. The dog ran up and down the pier barking, and finally attracted the attention of a police officer. The dog took him to the place where the man lay, and the officer, looking down, saw Mr. Brown bleeding and unconscious. The injured man was taken to his home, on Melville street below Maple.

A FURIOUS WIFE BEATER.—Lawrence Carroll lives on Edgemont street, above Huntingdon, and yesterday afternoon he went home in an intoxicated condition and beat his wife. She screamed lustily, and Officer Vanhart, of the Eighteenth district, arrested the cruel husband. As the latter was being taken to the station-house, he suddenly turned upon the officer, knocked him down into the gutter, and kicked and beat him in such a way that the officer is now confined to his bed. Assistance arriving, Carroll was conquered and locked up. He was afterwards arraigned before Alderman Neill, and held by that magistrate in $2000 bail to answer.

RECKLESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—William Burrell was under the potent influence of eggnogg, at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, on Sunday morning last, and, of course, scarcely knew what he was about. He pulled a loaded revolver from his pocket, and discharged the five barrels in all directions. A policeman, not considering the proceeding as particularly safe to life and limb, arrested Burrell, and Alderman Massey placed the accused under bonds to answer.

A WOMAN KNOCKED ON THE HEAD WITH A CLUB.—At No. 2416 Callowhill street is a house known as the "Bee Hive," so called because a large number of people live in it. Last Sunday morning Owen McIlvaine, an inmate of the "Hive," struck a woman on the head with an oak spoke, and cut her badly. She was knocked insensible to the floor, and it is feared that she will not recover. McIlvaine has been arrested, and sent to prison by Alderman Pancoast to await the result of the woman's injuries.

NEARLY DROWNED.—John Murphy, aged seventy years, and an inmate of the Almshouse, went too near the water of the Schuylkill, at Chesnut street, late last night, and fell into the river. Officers Cahill and Larkins, who were standing on Chesnut street bridge, heard the plunge, and, going to the rescue, succeeded in fishing the man out. He was nearly drowned when brought to dry land. Remedies were applied, and when Murphy revived he was sent to his old quarters.

DOUBLE ASSAULT.—A man named A. McAllister, without the slightest provocation, on Sunday afternoon last, beat and knocked down Owen Jones at Third and South streets. McAllister was arrested by Lieutenant Haggerty, and has been placed under bail for the assault. The same party had also whipped a few days previous a colored man called Charles Perrein. He was put under $600 bail for this assault also.

FIGHT IN A TAVERN.—John McElheany has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Morrow to answer for an assault and battery on Walter Pugh in a tavern at the corner of Twenty-first and South streets. McElheany in the assault, however, received more than he gave, for Pugh gave him a pretty sound beating. Pugh was arrested also, but as no one appeared against him he was discharged.

A GENERAL MELEE.—A large crowd of men, in all stages of intoxication, began a free fight at Thirty-seventh and Market streets yesterday, during which missiles flew and clubs were plied in the most vivacious and destructive manner. A squad of police officers made a charge on the gang and arrested nine of them. Alderman Randall held each of them in bail.

POLICEMAN SHOT.—Police Officer McFlynn, of the Tenth district, arrested one Joseph Bowers, at Fifth street and Girard avenue, last evening. Bowers drew a pistol and shot him in the hand. The desperate fellow has been put under bail for the assault.

"OLD LOG CABIN."—The Park Commissioners will shortly take possession of "Old Log Cabin" at Wissahickon. A number of frame structures in the vicinity are to be removed.

STARVED OUT.

An Insurance Company that is Expiring for Want of Nourishment.

He who establishes an insurance company nowadays, especially for the issuing of policies on the lives of its patrons, has before him the same desolating prospect which confronts the trucker when he discovers the market gorged with the only vegetables he is capable of raising. The same condition of affairs existed in the world of insurance a year ago when the Homestead Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania was incorporated and pushed at once into notoriety through the medium of glazed cards and catching displays in the papers. The dingy first floor of the *Transcript* building, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, was metamorphosed into a cosy, carpeted sanctum, with walnut counters and easy-chairs, and shut off from the glare of the sun by shades resplendent with gilt inscriptions.

But the sagacious incorporators were well aware that it would be suicidal to follow closely in the wake of their countless predecessors, who, like an army of locusts, pounced upon every victim to the old endowment plan, and adopted a new and novel expedient to catch the uninsured public; and the prospectus set forth that the movement had been organized "for the special purpose of supplying an imperative necessity existing for an institution whose plans and modes of operation should be so arranged as to *meet the wants* and ability of that large and important portion of the community, *the industrial classes.*"

Again:—"The time is coming to us all when Death will seize us in his embraces. That moment may find us before we have been able to accumulate enough to leave provision for our families, however industrious we may have been." And then it proceeded to moralize upon the uncertainty of life, and the duty of every one to insure in the Homestead! But the novel feature was that "this form of insurance is peculiarly desirable for shareholders in building associations who have borrowed funds to build or purchase homes, and who have mortgaged their properties to the associations, to secure the sums so obtained, as well as the bonus thereon. Should the holder of a graduating policy die before his association runs out, this company will pay off the claim against his property, leaving it unincumbered to his family."

These attractive inducements were scattered broadcast, yet the clerks lounged listlessly over the counters, the books remained unthumbed, and the customers were few and far between. "Economy and honesty in management secured by the company's cash capital!" the flaming circulars said. Sweet myth! But about twenty-five thousand dollars of the $200,000 subscribed were ever paid in. Each day, as the officers reread in their ingeniously arranged pamphlet, "Dividends will be declared annually after the second year!" they dubiously shook their heads, and looked upon the cash-book, which showed very few and very meagre receipts.

The $25,000 was soon exhausted, and then a falling-out occurred, and some of the moneyed men who had backed the concern retired from any active labor in its behalf. It became weak and puny. The clerks were discharged, and the officers had time to moralize upon the opinion which they set out in type:—"The investments of life insurance institutions are not of a speculative character!" The policies, that were to have carried blessings into a thousand households, were packed away, unsigned and unsealed, and the concern was wasted with want of nourishment. On Monday the shades were drawn and the doors locked, each bearing upon them a placard, thus:—

> To Rent.
> Enquire at
> No. 707 Walnut street,
> Third Floor.

Up in the third-story front of No. 707 is all that remains of the Homestead. It is arranging its few worldly affairs, prior to departing to another, perhaps a better world in which it has insured itself. Its last act was to transfer a very few policies into the keeping and risk of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York—a fortunate event for their holders. When this moribund concern does cease to live, a stone should be reared above it, inscribed:—

> The investments of Life Insurance are not of a speculative character.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange to-day at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

$3400 Allegheny R. R. and Coal Co.	10 per ct.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	$490·00
2 shares Phila. and South. Mail Steamship.	47·00
160 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine	17·75
$1300 Schuylkill Navigation Loan of 1882	15 per ct.
8 shares Phila., Wil. and Baltimore R. R.	$52·50
2 shares Commercial National Bank	61·00
621 shares Green and Coates Streets Pass. R. W. Co.	44·00
$2000 Green and Coates Sts. Pass. R. R.	100·25
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	50·50
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	6·00
1000 shares Honey Comb Oil Co.	·05
NINTH Street (North), No. 224, Residence.	10,400·00
SIXTH Street (North), No. 211	4,000·00
EVANGELIST Street, No. 724	1,760·00
MILL Street, Germantown, No. 27, Stone Mill	9,400·00
THIRTY-SEVENTH and MARKET Streets, N. E. corner, Store and Hall	9,600·00
GROUND RENT, $40 a year, silver	580·00

THE WRECK OF THE REVENUE CUTTER MIAMI.—Last winter, it will be remembered, the United States revenue cutter Miami, while on her way up the bay from Lewes, was forced by an immense field of ice on shore, and while in this helpless condition was rapidly reduced to a wreck. A court of inquiry, composed of Captain Slicer and Captain Merryman, of the United States revenue service, and Lewis Heyl, Esq., one of the legal advisers of the Treasury Department, has commenced in Wilmington to investigate officially into the circumstances of the loss of the Miami. The proceedings are private.

FIGHT AT TWELFTH AND HAMILTON STREETS.—An extended fight, participated in by a large crowd of men, took place yesterday at Twelfth and Hamilton streets. Policeman Nichols, assisted by other officers, made a raid on the rioters. Two men were chased into a house up stairs, and were caught in the act of ascending the trap-door on the roof. Two others of the gang were arrested afterwards. They gave the names of Henry Dougherty, William Bowen, John Davis, and Thomas Lawloss. Alderman Massey placed each of them under bail.

A CRUEL PIECE OF BUSINESS.—One of a drove of steers fell exhausted at Front and South streets yesterday afternoon. The animal lay panting in the street, and in this position a driver of a dray very cruelly, and without taking the slightest precaution to avoid the steer, drove over it and broke one of its legs and mashed its hoof. The man managed by fast driving to avoid arrest.

HORTICULTURAL LECTURE.—An interesting lecture by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the President of the National Pomological Society, will be given on Thursday evening next in Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. The subject is horticulture, pomology, agriculture, and social life in California.

RUM AND VIOLENCE.—William McTeague was drunk and disposed to be troublesome at Eighth and Locust streets last night, when Officer Landry, of the Fifth district, attempted to arrest him. The officer was assaulted and knocked into the gutter. Alderman Morrow has committed the pugnacious Mic.

THE CENTENNIAL.—The Historical Society has requested Colonel J. Ross Snowden to prepare for the Centennial celebration of the nation a paper upon the precise time, place, and incidentals of the composition of the Declaration of Independence.

"RAMBLES ABROAD."—Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., will deliver a lecture on this subject this evening, in the South Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. Miller Hageman's), under the auspices of the "Young People's Association." The lecture will be free and the public are invited.

OUR POOR.

The Statistics for 1870.

The annual report of the Guardians of the Poor for 1870 is before us. To this department last year was appropriated $422,793·25. The total amount of expenditures was $418,004.

The average population of the hospital was (including assistants)	842
Do. insane department	786
Do. children's department	165
Do. out wards	1490
Average population of the house	3273

From this it shows the weekly cost of the

Inmates of the hospital department was	$2·49
Inmates of the insane department was	1·61
Inmates of the children's asylum was	1·75
Inmates of the out wards was	1·26
Average weekly cost of all the inmates	$1·77¾

During the year 11,551 meals were furnished to transient persons (which is included in cost of out wards), and 4512 persons furnished with lodgings.

There were in the Almshouse on the 1st of January, last year, 1852 men, 1494 women, and 276 children. During the year there were received 3869 men, 1965 women, and 444 children, making a grand total of 9980. Of these 4613 were discharged, 811 eloped, 30 were bound out, and 879 died, a total of 6333, leaving in the house 3647 to be taken care of.

The mortality of the house has been somewhat greater than the previous year, in a great measure owing to the relapsing fever being introduced there from the city, causing a considerable increase.

Mortality of the house for 1870	879
Mortality by relapsing fever	64
Average population 1869	3288
Average population 1870	3274
Decrease	14

The apothecary of the House reports having compounded prescriptions during the year as follows:—

Insane Department	7,411
Children's Asylum	7,854
Out-Wards	9,286
General Hospital	69,508
Total	94,059

The number of patients in the Insane Department on the 1st of January, 1870, was 723. The whole number receiving the benefits of the department during 1870 was 1139. The whole number discharged, including deaths, was 384.

Remaining in the Insane Department december 31, 1870, 755. Of the number discharged 147 were cured, 117 improved, 14 unimproved, 5 not insane. The following table shows the civil and social condition of the patients in the Insane Department:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
Protestants	121	143	264
Catholics	114	229	343
Hebrews	3	5	8
Unknown	67	73	140
Married	69	134	203
Single	168	204	372
Unknown	68	112	180

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

A List of the Principal Dwellings, Factories, Churches, etc., for which Permits have been Issued by the Building Inspectors.

Following are presented descriptions of the principle building improvements for which permits have been taken out at the office of the Building Inspectors, during the first ten days of the present month:—

Dwellings.—Seven on Gregory street, above Passyunk avenue, two stories, 13½ by 28; permit by William D. Cozens.

Three on Thirty-fifth street, below Clearfield, three stories, one 20 by 40, and the others 17 by 34; permit by Theodore Reavers.

Six at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Watkins streets, 16 by 30, two stories; permit by Joseph Jackson.

Twelve on May street, east of Eighth, 12 by 28, three stories; permit by D. C. Cleavers.

Seven on Walnut street, east of Twenty-third, 22 by 85, four stories; permit by Samuel K. Bye.

Six on Twenty-third street, north of Walnut, 17 by 54, three stories; permit by Samuel K. Bye.

Four at No. 1824 Moyamensing avenue, 16 by 32, two stories; permit by James Smith.

Two on Redwood street, above Fifth, 16 by 27, two stories; permit by Peter E. Cloak.

Two on Fourth street, between Moore and Morris, 16 by 37, two stories; permit by Peter Anton Miller.

Eight on Ninth street, between Moore and McClellan, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by Henry R. Coulomb.

Four on Annin street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 15 by 28, three stories; permit by William J. McHenry.

Two on Church street, near Hamilton, Manayunk, 15 by 36, two stories; permit by Charles Scott.

Two at the southwest corner of Tenth and Spruce, 24½ by 65, four stories; permit by H. Phillippi.

Four on Onyx street, near Kerbride street, Bridesburg, 15 by 28, two stories; permit by R. C. Taylor.

Four on Seventh street, above Diamond, 16 by 50, three stories; permit by John Enochs.

Two on Cedar street, between Ann and Clearfield, 18 by 42, two stories; permit by James Dougherty.

Seven at the corner of Eighth and Jefferson, 15 by 40, three stories; permit by Charles Hahn.

Two on Twenty-sixth street, above Girard avenue, 15 by 28, two stories; permit by Robert Owen.

Fifteen on Eleventh street, below Columbia avenue, 12 by 36, two stories; permit by P. H. Semersett.

Eight on Nineteenth street, below Jefferson, 16 by 61, three stories; permit by Thompson & Harper.

Four on Penn street, below Unity, 14 by 30, two stories; permit by E. A. Swope.

Four at the corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, 20 by 80, four stories, and five dwellings on Eighteenth street, above Buttonwood, 18 by 60, three stories; all by William Budd.

Two on Thirty-eighth street, near Warren, 16 by 38, three stories; permit by John Shedwick.

Three on Lex street, near Transcript, 12 by 25, two stories; permit by Jeremiah Winslow.

Twenty on Wyoming street, west of Stanton avenue, and corner of Germantown avenue and Wyoming, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by James E. Patterson.

Two on Marion street, near Green, Germantown, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by Longacre & Unruh.

Six at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Diamond streets, 16 by 26, three stories; permit by D. H. Bry.

Twelve on Jefferson street, above Twenty-third, 14 by 26, three stories; permit by George W. Grier.

Ten on Memphis street, between Adams and Aramingo, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by A. R. Harvey.

Six on Manahin near Coulston, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by Charles E. Coulston.

Dye Houses—On Cambria street, between Plank road and Front street, 60 by 80, three stories; permit by Wm. Keas.

On Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, 36 by 50, one-story; also drying-house, 36 by 64, three-stories; permit by Wm. Keas.

On Hope street, above Girard avenue, 16 by 25, two-stories; permit by Rohrbacker & Appel.

Stables—One on Anthony street, between Dickerson and Tasker, 14 by 44, two stories; permit by Benjamin Leeds.

On Green street, near Chelten avenue, Germantown, 22 by 30, two stories; permit by R. A. Williams.

Church—On Plank road, above Harrowgate lane, 35 by 72, one story.

At the N. E. corner of Fourth and Canal streets, 57 by 85, two stories.

On Chelten avenue above Main street, Germantown, 70 by 135, and school attached, 16 by 15.

Factory—At the N. W. corner of Tenth and Norris streets, 40 by 50, three stories; permit by G. A. Merritt.

Depot—On Front, below Noble street, 80 by 216, three stories; permit by William A. Brown.

Boat-house—On Beach street, south of Otis, 17 by 200; permit by Christian Faunce.

Home for the Aged—On Eighteenth street, above Jefferson, 43 by 72, four stories; permit by Stanton & McGarvey.

Hotel—On Springfield street, N. E. corner of Wissahickon, 22 by 34, three stories; permit by George Lock.

Shop—On Brown street, near Twenty-third, 30 by 69, two stories; permit by D. C. Cleaver.

Foundry—At No. 1305 Buttonwood street, 30 by 50, one story; permit by Samuel Hart.

School-house—On Wood street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, 51 by 86, three stories; permit by William Kess.

DWELLING ROBBED.—The house of Mr. Willard Siddons, No. 342 Clark street, was entered on Sunday evening last during the absence of the family at church, and robbed of a quantity of clothing and silverware, the latter marked "M. W. D."

STONE-FIGHTER.—John Cuthbert has been committed by Alderman Dallas for stone-fighting at Twenty-first and South streets yesterday.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold, QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

REDUCING THE TAXES

The Duty on Coal.

The Ku-klux Bill in the Senate.

Prospects of the Amnesty Bill.

End of the Blodgett Case.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

Oil-Mill Explosion in Cleveland.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Repairs to the East India Cable.

LONDON, April 11.—The repairs of the Singapore and Batavia Cable have been effected, and messages for Java and Sumatra can now be forwarded by wire direct.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 11—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 93 for account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1865, 92¾; of 1865, old, 92¾; of 1867, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton closed quiet; uplands, 7¼@7½d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Cumberland cut bacon, 45s.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Petroleum, 49f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Duty on Coal, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Sherman to-day introduced an important resolution instructing the Senate Finance Committee during the recess of Congress to carefully examine the existing system of taxation, with a view to preparing such amendments to the House bill repealing the duty on coal, salt, tea, and coffee as will simplify and reduce both the internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and in such manner that the aggregate of each of such taxes shall not exceed the sums required to pay the expenses of the Government with the strictest economy and the least possible burden upon the people. Objection was made and the resolution goes over. It will be called up to-morrow, or as soon as possible, so that it can be passed before the adjournment.

Senator Edmunds moved to lay the

Georgia Senator Case

on the table, so as to take up the Ku-klux bill and it was carried. This ends Blodgett's case.

Debate on the Ku-klux Bill.

Mr. Edmunds explained at considerable length the bill and amendments reported by the committee. The debate will continue until Thursday.

Friends of

General Amnesty

in the Senate will endeavor to get action on the House bill immediately after the Ku-klux bill is disposed of. It will be strongly opposed in the Senate, and there is very little chance of its passage at the present session. President Grant thinks it would be better to wait until next session and see how the Southern people behave themselves.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Presidential Visit to Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President, accompanied by members of his family, left Washington to-day for Mount Vernon, where they intend passing a few days on a private visit to the tomb of Washington.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Heavy Wind-Storm.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—A wind-storm at Keokuk, Iowa, yesterday, blew the roof off the Catholic Church, also the roof of the wholesale dry goods house of Irvin & Phillips, burst the front of the First Baptist Church in, and demolished several outbuildings.

Navigation of the Mississippi.

MILWAUKIE, Wis., April 11.—The Mississippi river is now open to navigation. The ice went out of Lake Pepin on Saturday. Sleet and heavy wind and rain did considerable damage to the telegraph lines in this State and Minnesota yesterday, but they are being rapidly repaired and will be in working order soon.

Oil Mill Explosion.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Early this morning, an agitator at the oil works of Hussey, Paine & Co., exploded with great violence. The shock was felt all over the city, and in the vicinity of the works many windows were broken. No lives were lost. About eight hundred barrels of oil were burned. Loss, $10,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1000 bales at 15½c. Flour steady; sales 8000 barrels State at $6@7·10; Ohio at $6·70@7·35; Western at $6@7·65. Wheat quiet, but a shade firmer; no sales. Corn dull; sales 96,000 bushels mixed Western at 77c. Oats in fair request; sales 24,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 68@71c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; new mess, $19·75. Lard quiet; steam, 11¾@11⅞c.; kettle, 12¼c. Whisky quiet at 91c.

OBITUARY.

Commodore John S. Chauncey, United States Navy.

This well-known naval officer died at his residence in Brooklyn yesterday. He was a native of New York, and was born during the latter part of the last century. In 1812 he entered the naval service by appointment from that State, and, after serving with credit for thirteen years in a minor capacity, was commissioned a lieutenant on the 13th of January, 1825. From thence until 1843 he served on board the frigates Delaware and United States, and on duty as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance. In 1841 the the deceased was commissioned as commander and in 1855 was promoted to the rank of captain. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in command of the steam sloop Susquehanna, and during the greater part of the struggle was on special duty. His commission of commodore bears date of July 16, 1862. Commodore Chauncey was an able, gallant officer, and his death will be sincerely regretted.

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FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Debates in Both Houses.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Taxes and the Revenue.

New York Municipal Election.

Decided Republican Triumph

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Debate on the Deficiency Bill

in the House took a wide range. Mr. Brooks made a speech in which he showed that on the 30th of June next the Treasury would contain one hundred millions in excess of expenditures. He informed the House that he had proposed bills reducing the customs duties and internal revenue to the actual requirements of the Government, and also a bill providing for the resumption of specie payments, but that he would not present them until the proper committee was announced to whom they would be referred.

The Legal Tender Act.

It is the intention of the Supreme Court to hear an argument and to decide upon the constitutionality of the act. A majority of the court are ready to meet the question and decide it.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Watervliet Municipal Election.

TROY, April 11.—The Watervliet town election yesterday resulted in a Republican triumph by the average plurality of nearly four hundred. The town includes West Albany, West Troy, and Green Island.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—The pilot boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, brig Union, from Havana, with mainmast gone; Maggie, from Orrya; Messenger, from Buenos Ayres; Lewis Clarke, from Savannah; schr. Fannie Butler, from West Indies. Passed out barks Arthur, for Halifax, and Eyr, for London

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Sherman offered the following:—That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed, during the recess of Congress, to carefully examine the existing system of taxation, with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both the internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and in such manner that the aggregate of each of such taxes shall not exceed the sums required to execute the laws relating to the public debt and the current expenditures of the Government, administered with the strictest economy, so that such taxes may be so distributed as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

Mr. Casserly asked to have the resolution lie over till to-morrow.

Mr. Cole hoped that the committee would include in their examination a repeal of the income tax. He did not suppose there would be any objection to the resolution.

Mr. Sherman said the resolution represented the views of every member of the Finance Committee. The income tax, he thought, was already covered by it. It would give the committee jurisdiction of a subject with which they would naturally be charged at the next session.

Mr. Casserly did not think there would be any objection to the resolution, but desired to have till to-morrow to consider it. The resolution was accordingly laid over.

The General Amnesty bill passed yesterday by the House was received from that body, read twice, and laid on the table.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill before the session of Congress ended.

Mr. Edmunds then said—I give notice that I shall object.

Mr. Robertson replied that he intended to see whether there was a majority of the Senate disposed to object.

The hour of meeting hereafter was fixed at 11 A. M.

The resolution to admit Messrs. Blodgett and Goldthwaite coming up in order, it was, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, laid on the table, yeas 19, nays 17, and the Ku-klux bill was taken up.

Mr. Conkling obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington despatch in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, April 8, relative to the recent New York appointments, and the supposed doings and votes in executive session of the Senate, and then made the following statement:—"The same journal of the two preceding days published Washington despatches touching the same subject, which were also widely incorrect, and which gave speeches erroneously supposed to have been made in executive session. I will not detain the Senate by reading them. Were these reports unfounded only in particulars relating to me I should, as usual, allow them to pass in silence, as I did the other day, when a newspaper stated editorially that I attempted by disorderly vociferation and clamor to arrest the proceedings of the Senate. I call attention to them, however, on account of their general statements. We have a rule which forbids the disclosure of the executive proceedings of the Senate, and therefore I cannot, as explicitly as I would like, show how wide the reports are from the facts. The rule, however, makes inviolate only what does occur in executive session, not what does not occur. I may say, therefore, that the acts, utterances, and proceedings thus related did not take place, and also that the vote and the classification of Senators are alike erroneous. This perhaps is as far as the rule will permit me to go. I wish I were at liberty to state positively what was said and done, and doubtless the correspondents who relied upon information so mistaken will be glad to make note of this denial now made in the hearing of the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds explained that the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee were not designed to enlarge the scope of the bill, but to perfect it, so as to stand the test of the courts while making it more specific. The change of the limit for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus from June 1, 1872, to the end of the next regular session of Congress, was agreed upon by the committee as a measure of prudence. If left to expire at the time indicated, the minority might, by filibustering, prevent an extension of the provision. The committee had thought best to take the bill substantially as it passed the House, though he himself preferred a more stringent measure.

House.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, presented a petition of citizens of Cincinnati for land warrants and equalization of bounties to soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the Senate bill to pay to Robert C. Schenck his salary as Minister to England was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. McCrary, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that the election for members of Congress held in Tennessee on the 8th of November, 1870, was held on the day fixed by law, and was therefore not void. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wells, of New Jersey, the Senate bill donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon in Missouri was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Beck explained the necessity of some of the items of the bill. He condemned, of course, the extravagant action of the Senate in increasing the amount from $50,000 to $500,000; but there were items not alluded to by Mr. Dawes, which he wished to call attention to. One was an item of $250,000 to feed five bands of Indians. He did not know how the House could get clear of that appropriation without the danger of an Indian war. Another was an item of $206,000 for the life-saving stations of the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, and the House could not get clear of that.

In the Senate other legitimate items were added to it, and if the Senate had stopped there, there would have been no occasion for any lengthy debate. But in addition to those amendments there were other amendments covering almost all the defeated appropriations and schemes of the last session—projects, some of them corrupt and some simply extravagant and profligate, which had been strangled at the last session. To those had been added several new schemes, because the longer Congress was in session the greater would be the number of such schemes. The genius of man was fertile, and his inclination prompted him ever to be at work in devising new schemes of plunder on the public treasury.

If Congress remained in session a week or a month, the last day would be as fruitful as the first in new plans and schemes for spoliating the Treasury. There was another class of amendments in the bill that were of a very serious character, and which were generally styled independent legislation. The committee had recommended non-concurrence in these, and he urged the House to endorse that recommendation.

One of these amendments was for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth street to Georgetown—a work which would cost the Government $94,000, and would cost the property-owners $350,000. He recommended that, instead of that proposition, there should be an appropriation of $10,000 made to put the present pavement in repair.

Another of the Senate propositions was to establish a magnificent public park in Washington, with splendid bridges and sparkling fountains and grand obelisks, sweeping out of existence the filthy canal full of dead men's bones and other uncleanness, and Mr. Dawes exhibited to the House a plan of the proposed park, and caused much laughter by his "Claude Melnotte" description of it. Another proposition was for the printing of the national currency, but as the House at its last session had laid on the table a bill for that purpose the committee recommended non-concurrence.

Mr. Cobb addressed the House in condemnation of all deficiency bills, as they were the result of extravagance and of a bad system of revenue.

Deficiency bills were proofs of unthrift; they were a fraud on the people. Frugality required neither large surplus nor deficiency. The war legislation had led Congress into extravagance. Let the surplus remain in the people's pockets, and not for Treasury leeches to suck at. He was opposed to paying off the debt in such a hurry.

They should recruit their energies and thus the national credit will be preserved best. The resolutions offered by the New Hampshire members he had drawn. He was for revenue tariff only. It was bad enough to pay revenue for heavy outlays; it was worse when the burdens were badly distributed. He referred to the tea and coffee repeal and the demagogic attempt to abolish the internal revenue system in order to raise more means by the insidious and legalized robberies of a protective tariff; but since the vote yesterday he was satisfied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) was not in a minority, while only five Democrats voted against the revenue tariff resolution only twelve Republicans voted for it, and all the rest voted with their party. The Democracy was for reform and the Republican party against it. Why should the Democracy relieve the people? When they asked for such relief they were answered by a Ku-klux bill, but this issue of a revenue tariff made by the New York State Convention could be the issue of 1872.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that the Government was now raising a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 beyond what was necessary for the expenses of the Government, and that the natural result was to tempt the House and the country and the lobby to demand enormous appropriations. He held it to be the duty of the House to look at the revenues and the resources of the country and at the public debt as statesmen should do, and diminish the sufferings of the people by reducing taxation to the amount of that $100,000,000 surplus revenue. He proceeded to show in some detail the effect of the present tariff law in respect to various articles of importation. He calculated the expense of the current year as $271,000,000, and that there would be a surplus revenue of $97,867,295. Supposing the internal revenue to yield only $34,000,000 instead of the $145,000,000 which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue expected to get during the present fiscal year.

He held that the ordinary expenditures of the Government should not exceed $80,000,000 a year. To that should be added $28,000,000 for pensions, and $3,400,000 for Indian expenses, and $115,000,000 for interest on the public debt, so that there should be appropriated in 1871 only $225,352,284. He had prepared two bills, one to reduce taxation and the other to provide for the resumption of specie payments, which he would take pleasure in presenting to the House if the committee were organized.

Mr. Kelley suggested to Mr. Brooks to let the bills be intro